State Library

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1865.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, }
Q. M. Office, Jan'y 28, 1865. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 15th day of February 1865, for the delivery at such times and in such quantities as the Quarter Master may require, of one hundred and fifty cords of OAK WOOD, and three hundred cords of PINE WOOD Said wood must conform to the standard measurement, viz: 8x4x4. J. M. McGOWAN,
4 1w2. Capt. and A. A. Q. M.

A few Important Facts
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine, given by the discovery, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years, and tested by thousands

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners

9. During the last quarter 2 500 boxes have been sold in Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $150 per gross, $50 per dozen, $5 per box.

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Albemarle, J M Sivles,
Chapel Hill, R B Saunders,
Charlotte, J Nye Hutchenson,
" P E Orr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Moseley,
Concord, J Reid,
Bethel, J Cohen,
Hillsboro', J Y Whitted & Co,
Fayetteville, N A Shelman & Co
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co,
Lexington, J P Silman,
Address,
Lincolnton, S P Sherrill,
Louisburg, J Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', J Long,
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" P F Pescud,
Rockingham, J P Northam,
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Shelby, R Feinberger,
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Whiteville, K Haynes,
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" W H Lippitt,
GEORGE W DICKEY,
Goldsboro', N C,
July 30th, 1864 tf

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All orders to them, from this State, will be filled at our Store.

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BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Sept. 5 68tf

SOUTHERN PUBLICATIONS.

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STATIONERY of all kinds, at moderate prices.

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☞ The usual deductions made to the Trade.

☞ Those ordering goods to be sent per mail, must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage.

N B Our Publications are to be had at the principal Book Stores throughout the country.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Sept. 17. 73tf

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Calvin J. Cochran and others, vs J. B. and G. W. Cochran and others.

Petition for the sale of Land.

It appearing to my satisfaction that J. B. Cochran, G. W. Cochran and the heirs of P. J. Cochran, dec'd. and the heirs of Terry Monroe, dec'd, wife of Archy Monroe, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, then and there to answer this Petition, other wise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edm'd J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity for said county, at office in Troy.

2-6w E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1865.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.—After the delay of a day or two, Messrs. Hunter, Stephens and Campbell were passed through Grant's lines in front of Petersburg on Tuesday, and, with considerable marks of distinction and respect, forwarded towards Washington. It may be several days before any more than their arrival in Washington is heard of, and perhaps weeks, or months, before their labors are brought to a close by either a Treaty of Peace or a failure to agree upon one. Such things are not the work of a day, and the public must be patient.

There are several indications, we think, that the yankee idea is of Peace on the basis of Independence, but with an alliance, offensive and defensive, in regard to European powers, and with special reference to the expulsion, by the joint power of the United States and of the Confederacy, of England from Canada and France from Mexico. This will be a bitter pill. The idea of any further political connexion with the United States is abhorrent to our every proper feeling. But we owe nothing to Europe, and therefore it is a mere question of the preponderance of interest, that is, would it be better to continue the war with the hope of success by our own efforts or possibly with European assistance, or to join the United States, though as an independent nation in all other respects, in a crusade against England and France? It may be well in the present uncertain state of things to avoid any committal on the question. The most we will say is that we will lean to anything that will bring Peace, with Independence and without dishonor.

FOREIGN RECOGNITION.—The New York News gives more than a merely plausible appearance to the idea that France and England will recognise the Confederacy on the 4th of March on the ground that Lincoln has now been elected by one portion of the States and Davis by another portion. In 1860, all the 34 States voted in the Presidential election; Lincoln was elected, and was regarded abroad as the President of the whole. In 1864, only 24 States voted in the election; and in the meantime a new Confederation had been formed, a government established and President elected. Other nations, at heart desiring to further the separation of the South from the North, but wishing the thing done without complicating themselves, were supposed at last to have seized upon this plausible pretext for a tardy recognition. But the News shows that Lincoln's government has itself fully justified their present view of the subject, by treating the Confederate States, not merely as a belligerent power, but as a nation of *alien enemies*, and territory in the Confederacy occupied by his armies as *conquered* territory. The Supreme Court of the United States, as early as the middle of April 1861, recognized the Confederates as belligerents, in the Prize cases. This might have been done without any abandonment of the "sovereign rights" over the States which the Lincoln government claimed. But "instead of treating the Southern people as citizens of the United States in insurrection, Mr. Lincoln elected to deal with them as alien enemies. Instead of treating their territory, when re-occupied by the armies of the U. States, as territory of the U. S restored to the government to which it belonged, he elected to deal with it as foreign territory conquered in war, and to exercise over it not the functions of a restored government, but the rights derived by a belligerent enemy from conquest." By taking this ground Lincoln himself irrevocably fixed the relations of the Confederate and United States as those of enemy to enemy, and not of sovereign to subject; he abandoned the pretence under which he had declared the war and professed to prosecute it. It would be absurd to pretend that he could derive by conquest any rights over a soil which was already his own. Thus, says the News, "he, Lincoln himself, assumed and enforced as a fact, the absolute disruption of the Union into two hostile and separate parts, as foreign to each other, in the eyes of public law, as if they had never been united. He has deliberately abandoned, for himself and his government, all claim of sovereignty over them, and has had himself elected to office by the votes of the one section, excluding the other as of aliens and enemies. By what color of right or rational pretence he can claim before the civilized world that he is the President and the public representative of a people to whom he has disclaimed all relations but those of hostility and conquest, passes comprehension."

This seems to be well argued, and it is not at all surprising that European nations should see and avail themselves of the difficulty into which the yankees have plunged themselves. The wonder is that they so long refrained from acting upon a state of things that has existed in precisely the same form for four years past as now.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS.—We occasionally hear surprise expressed at the appointment of Mr. Stephens as one of the Peace Commissioners to Washington, his speeches in Georgia being cited as evidence of unsoundness. But the President's selection of him is incontrovertible evidence of his present soundness. The Sentinel states that on Friday (the day previous to the appointment of the Commissioners) the President and Vice President had been engaged in a long consultation on public affairs.

EUROPEAN OPINION OF THE YANKEES.—Alexandre Dumas, the French writer of bad novels, writes to a friend in New York that he is about to visit the United States, and will write a picturesque history of the first four years of the Presidency of Lincoln, whom he greatly admires. At the close of his letter he lets out the following as to the opinion entertained in England and France of the yankees:—

"There exists in England a system of calumny against the United States which tends to show on the part of the North the desire of oppressing the whites instead of liberating the blacks. This is so true that in Paris I have not been able to find a newspaper which would open a subscription for the benefit of your sick and wounded soldiers."

OUTRAGE IN CHATHAM.—A letter from a subscriber in Chatham, 26th Jan'y, says—

A band of robbers, seven or eight in number, entered the house of Thos. C. Dixon, who is in the service last night (knowing no doubt that he was from home) and not fearing his helpless family, carried off a large quantity of bed clothing, leather, jewelry and other valuables. They were supposed to be deserters, as they had army guns, canteens, &c. Mr. Dixon lives in the upper end of this county near the Alamance line, in the Cane Creek neighborhood. Can't our authorities do something for us?

NOT TRUE, AGAIN.—We learn that a story has been started in Richmond county, that we refuse to deal longer in Confederate money, or take it in payment of subscriptions to the Observer, &c. The originators of such stories should "keep probability in view," and not start one that any one of our hundreds of subscribers in Richmond county could brand as false. The fact is, *we receive nothing but Confederate money;* we have invariably refused to buy or sell for specie or bank notes, because we would not encourage the feeling of disloyalty and despondency which such dealings indicate. The only specie we have received for years was some we bought to pay for type in England. Owing to accidental circumstances, (at Nassau, or in England, we know not which,) the type was not imported, and now it is uncertain whether we shall get any. As for bank notes, perhaps as many as half a dozen have been sent us by mail within two years past, and these, as we did not know their market value, were sold to a broker, and the subscriber credited with the amount realized from them in Confederate notes. In short, of all the stories ever started, none could have less of truth than this one from Richmond county. He who (as we understand) originated it may have very positive information of its falsehood (though he needs none such) by following the example of nearly every one of our debtors and paying what he owes us. Many people have been anxious to avoid receiving debts contracted when money was more valuable in the depreciated currency. We have always been glad to be paid those old debts, dollar for dollar.

This story reminds us of the one we corrected a fortnight ago, started by the Raleigh Standard, that "the Senior Editor of the Observer has been heard to say that he has held up the bright side as long as he could." We denied this, emphatically. But the Standard neither published our denial nor attempted to prove its assertion. And so the readers of that paper are given over to delusion, "that they should believe a lie"

It seems to us that a man must be very far sunk in degradation who can attempt such a deception and perpetrate such a slander as this in Richmond county. But what must be thought of a Press, which ought to be a pattern of honesty and fair dealing, because its corruption infects the whole body of the people, which *knows* that it has misled the people, and yet permits them to remain deceived? It is not against us as individuals that these stories are leveled: they are aimed at the Confederacy and its righteous cause, intended to produce and foster disloyalty, to aid and assist the enemy of our country—the vile yankees who are invading our State and laying waste wherever they go. There is only one thing in all their doings with which we sympathise, and that is, their thorough contempt for all these traitors, who "take the oath," when they can, to save their property, but fail to accomplish that purpose, who sell their country for thirty pieces of silver, or thirty bags of cotton, and yet are no more permitted to enjoy the fruits of their treachery than was their prototype, Judas. Let them, like him, go hang themselves, and save some honester man the trouble.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.—It is a significant fact that since the 30th of October last the monthly statements of the U. S. Treasury have been discontinued, it being plainly admitted that the condition of the Treasury had became so desperate that it would be injurious to make it public. The National Intelligencer states the amount of interest to be paid in gold at seventy-three millions of dollars a year, a sum larger than the tariff will probably produce. If, therefore, any more bonds should be issued promising to pay interest in gold, the government will have to buy the gold for that purpose. And to issue any more legal tender notes, would only enhance the price of gold, without adding anything to the value of the aggregate mass of the currency. Having thus exhausted its two principal sources of credit, the yankees will have to be satisfied with bonds the interest on which will be payable in currency. This will be an odious species of security, and it will fall far below par. The yankee money troubles will be severe during the next few months.

"STARVATION POINT."—What is "starvation point?" we are led to inquire from seeing in a Georgia paper that a private letter from Atlanta represents the people there as having almost reached that point, and as one evidence, that meal is selling at $15 per bushel. $15! why meal sells here at three times that price, and yet we don't believe anybody has starved or will starve in consequence. Provisions are scarce there, no doubt, as they seem to be here, though many persons insist that there is plenty in the hands of the producers. But the human mind accustoms itself to even the most violent changes, and $100 per bushel for corn in Richmond probably seems no worse to the people of that city that $40 to as here or $15 to the people of Georgia. The times require the practice of economy and self-denial, and kindness to the suffering and the poor, and with these we may hope to keep "starvation point" always far ahead, never reached, in this land where the earth teems with the golden grain and there are "cattle upon a thousand hills."

GOLD.—In Raleigh the last sales were at 34½, a prodigious fall. The Confederate of the 1st instant mentions a reported private dispatch there the day before stating that in Richmond it had fallen to 17 for 1. And there is reported private information here that it is as low there as 15 to 1! A week ago it sold at 47,—and a week before at 75 for 1.

RAILROAD DIVIDEND.—The North Carolina Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 25 per cent. This will contribute to the State Sinking Fund the handsome sum of $750,000.

Governor Brown.—We are gratified to learn from Georgia that Governor Brown is strongly opposed to the reconstruction convention movement which a few disloyal and whipped men, and colonised enemies, are advocating with audacity and zeal. *Rich. Sentinel.*

Western North Carolina.—We understand that there are between two and three hundred tories and deserters armed and organized, in the neighborhood of Piedmont Springs, N. C. They are said to have been assembled to operate with Kirk, who is reported to be marching with some force of Cavalry and Infantry, from East Tennessee, in this direction. *Salisbury Watchman*, 31st.

The North Carolina Commissioners.—RICHMOND, Feb. 1.—The deputation from the Legislature of N. C., [Messrs. Hall, Pool, Person and Carter] arrived here yesterday. Last night they had an interview with the North Carolina, Congressional delegation.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate, on Monday, messages were received from the House transmitting appointments of Magistrates. Mr. Pitchford moved these messages and lists be laid on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 11, nays 19, and the nominations (hard on 350 in number) were then concurred in.

The special order was taken up, being Mr. Ellis's resolutions to say to soldiers serving out the war a bounty of fifty acres of land and one negro fellow. In support of this resolution Mr. Ellis spoke at some length, declaring no one had a better right to both land and negroes than the man who was fighting for the defence and possession of one and the other, and in conclusion, saying he utterly scouted and scoffed at any idea of our now or hereafter being subjugated. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Grier moved to strike out the words "who was not a slaveholder at the time of such enlistment," in order to make the bounty equal as the service. Agreed to, yeas 16, nays 10. Mr. Patton moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Not agreed to. Mr. Arendell moved they be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and the Senate so ordered.

The bill to exempt the employees of newspapers from Home Guard duty, save in certain great emergencies, being before the Senate, Mr. Dick moved to amend by extending the provisions of the bill to millwrights. Not agreed to, yeas 11, nays 17. Mr. Leitch moved to exempt a deputy sheriff in counties where there is no tax collector. Not agreed to, yeas 13, nays 15. And the bill then failed to pass its third reading, yeas 14, nays 15.

In the Commons, on Monday, Mr. McLean introduced a resolution on the subject of salt, (authorizing His Excellency the Governor to contract with Stuart, Buchanan & Co., if deemed necessary, for a supply of salt for 1865,) which, under a suspension of the rules, passed its various readings. Mr. Mann, a bill in regard to the magistrates of Pasquotank county. Mr. Jordan, a bill concerning county surveyors. Mr. Bond of Gates, a bill to create a homestead freehold, by exempting from taxation 50 acres of land, including that portion whereon the dwelling house and necessary out-buildings are, the property of any citizen of North Carolina.

The bill to amend the act authorizing the Governor to employ slave labor on fortifications, &c. being on its second reading, did not pass the same, yeas 19, nays 55.

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the people, (taxing all collections in specie on executions 90 per cent) being before the House, it was moved it be tabled. Not agreed to, yeas 38, nays 52, and it was then informally passed over, yeas 51, nays 12.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Bryson introduced a bill to purchase cotton and cotton yarns for soldiers' families and indigent persons (appropriates $300,000 to this end, the goods to be sold at low rates) Also, a bill to authorize jailors to receive and keep military prisoners committed by the officers of the Confederate States service. The bill to suspend section 119, chap. 31, Revised Code (imposing penalties for official dereliction) passed its third reading; as, also, bills to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up Newbegan creek, to declare the power of injunction, (declaring the writ of injunction is of force in all cases where just compensation is not tendered for property impressed, save where the impressing agent gives security to pay such compensation, on final award, and where illegal tax is required,) and to prevent the sacrifice of property (by the exaction of specie in satisfaction of execution.) A message was received from the House transmitting appointments as magistrates in all of which the Senate concurred, and added some more names thereto. The special order—a bill to impose a tax in kind for the relief of needy families of soldiers, passed its second reading.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Russ introduced a bill to increase the militia force of the State, in the event of imminent peril. (Proposes in such case to call out all men able to bear arms, age and exemption, State or Confederate, to the contrary notwithstanding.) The bill to restore the penalty ($100) imposed on sheriffs for failure to serve and return process (said penalty being now in abeyance) was laid on the table, yeas 59, nays 36. Mr. McLean introduced a resolution instructing the State Congressional delegation to procure, if possible, such enactment as will guarantee a non taxable, six *per cent.* $100) bond to each soldier serving out the war, and to the representatives of those fallen therein. Mr. Smith of Johnston, moved to amend by adding to the proposed bounty one negro fellow, and resolution and amendment were referred. A number of engrossed bills and resolutions were received from the Senate, among them resolutions protesting against arming slaves, passed some days since in the Senate. On the passage of these on their first reading Mr. Waugh called for the yeas and nays. Mr. Brown of Mecklenburg, moved the resolutions be laid on the table. Not agreed to, yeas 24, nays 69. The resolutions were then adopted, yeas 76, nays 21, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Allison, Alford, Ashworth, Banks, Beam, Benbury, Best, Blair, Bond of Davie, Bond of Surry, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Bryan, Caldwell, Calloway, Carson of Alexander, Clapp, Cowles, Craige, Cuningham, Davis of Halifax, Enloe, Erwin, Faison, Faucette, Flynt, Rowe, Gibbs, Grissom, Gudger, Hadley, Hanes, Harrington, Harrison, J H Headen, Henry, Herbert, Holton, Horton of Wilkes, Horton of Wilson, Jordan, Joyner, Jenkins, Latham, Lewis, Little, Love, Lyle, Mann, McAden, McCormick, McGehee, McLean, McMillan, Morisey, Murphy, Murrill, Patterson, Patton, Pence, Perkins, Phillips, Polk, Rogers, Russell, Sharpe, Shober, Simmons, Smith of Warren, Smith of Duplin, Smith of Johnston, Speer, Strong, Waugh, Young—76.

Nays—Messrs. Baxter, Brown of Mecklenburg, Cabo, Carron of Rutherford, Cobb, Costner, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Davis of Franklin, Farmer, Gaskins, George, Gidney, Grier, Harris, Hawes, Lane, Powell, Reinhardt, Russ, Shuford—21.

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, Feb'y 1.

Editors Observer: A day or two since in the Senate occurred a little debate which may not be devoid of some local interest. Mr. Wright, presenting a memorial praying the appointment as Magistrates of some persons in Harnett county, Mr. Ellis said he would ask the Senator from Cumberland if he thought these appointments necessary to Harnett. Mr. Wright responded that in all candor he must say he did not.

Mr. Pitchford then inquired as to the number of Magistrates in Fayetteville, to which Mr. Wright replied by saying the question was not of Cumberland but Harnett. Still he would answer the query by saying there were thirty four there, this number including those who had not resigned. The nominations for Harnett were then not agreed to. Perhaps had Mr. Ellis's query been put to each Senator and answered in all cases with Mr. Wright's frankness, we would not have seen very nearly four hundred new Magistrates created since Monday. The exact number is, I learn, three hundred and fifty. At first, as indicated in my last, the Senate seemed averse to confirming so many, but a small majority afterwards reconsidering their intention, the whole tribe passed. Among the late appointments for Wake is Theo. H. Hill, Esq., a gentleman of considerable poetic reputation, and author of "Reaper and other Poems," one of the handsomest books published in North Carolina during the war.

Beyond the manufacture of Magistrates, much of the time of either House has been taken up this week in the discussion of measures looking to an interdict on the exaction of specie in satisfaction of execution. This in some parts of the State is represented as an intolerable and growing hardship, whereby under color of law men are almost broken up. Mr. Wright is partienlarly interested in the Senate in endeavoring to procure the people some relief. Considerable opposition is manifested and the ultimate fate of a bill to prevent the exaction is doubtful.

When the Legislature will adjourn is a point as yet unsettled. Some favor an adjournment *sine die*, though these are few in number. Others wish to take a recess to the 1st of March or the middle of April or May. Others again wish to wait the return of the State Commissioners—now known to be Messrs. Hall, Pool, Person and Carter—among whom the "great opposition light" mentioned in a prior letter may easily be distinguished. On their return, should the Legislature be still in session, it is understood an effort will be made to have the seal of secrecy removed from their mission, its object and results.

In the Senate, to-day, up to the hour of closing this letter, proceedings were as follows: The Judiciary committee reported a bill to make jailers responsible for the keeping of deserters with a request to be discharged from its further consideration. Introduced the Raleigh and Gaston R—the wife-and-four months

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

General Lee appointed General-in-Chief of the Confederate Armies.—RICHMOND, Feb. 1.—General Lee's nomination as General-in-chief was yesterday confirmed by the Senate.

The General has issued an appeal for the surrender of all cavalry arms and equipments in private hands. A prompt compliance with this call will, he says, greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry.

Yankee Movements in South Carolina and Georgia.—CHARLESTON, Jan'y 31.—All the movements of the enemy indicate that Augusta and Branchville are the points of their destination.

The 20th Army corps occupies Robertsville; and a heavy force of infantry, artillery and cavalry, believed to be the 15th and 18th corps, are reported encamped near the junction of the Salkehatchie and Old Union roads.

Yesterday morning the enemy advanced a considerable force of infantry and artillery from White Point, and drove in our skirmish line 3 miles. Our infantry afterwards advanced and drove the enemy back to White Point, re-establishing our picket lines. Since this all has been quiet on Combahee. At that point the enemy made a demonstration on our position, throwing pontoon bridges over Salkehatchie, but without success.

It is reported that the yankees burned McPhersonville last night.

Thomas's Tennessee army in motion.—RICHMOND, Feb. 1.—Reports from the valley represent troops from Thomas's (yankee) army passing over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Public Meeting in Richmond—No Peace without Independence.—RICHMOND, Feb'y 1.—A large public meeting held here last night was addressed by Hon. Thos. Stanhope Flournoy [Wise's old competitor for Gov'r of Virginia] and by several members of Congress. Great enthusiasm prevailed and the meeting adjourned at a late hour. All the speakers declared in favor of the prosecution of the war until our independence is achieved.

From the Road.—The enemy on the West side of the Savannah river at last accounts were reported moving in two columns on all the roads leading to Augusta. They had reached Springfield Saturday. No Yankee gunboats were reported at Sister's Ferry Saturday.

It is generally believed that Sherman has commenced a movement on Branchville.

Char. Courier, 30th.

Charleston—Six blockade runners with valuable cargoes reached Charleston a few evenings since. Cotton has advanced in that city to $3 per pound.

Augusta Constitutionalist, 29th.

From the Valley.—We learn from a letter in the Evening Courier, that on Sunday morning the yankees attacked our pickets near Woodstock, and succeeded in capturing 17 of them. Elated by their success they pushed on up the Valley. At Edinburg they encountered Capt. Grandstaff, with a detachment of men from Rosser's brigade. Capt. G. drove them back beyond Woodstock, capturing 18 yankees and about 30 horses. It is also said that he recaptured some of our men.

Secretary of War.—Maj. General John C. Breckinridge has been appointed Secretary of War. It is understood that he will retain his commission of Major General. The vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Campbell will not be filled until the new Secretary enters upon the discharge of the duties of his office.—*Rich. Sentinel, 28th.*

"There goes a man," said a friend to another, "who is worth his hundred thousand dollars." "Yes," said the other, looking after the rich man, "and that's all he is worth."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

VICTORY OR DEATH.

Bring forth our glorious banner,
Unfurl it to the breeze,
It yet shall make the tyrant quake
When seen upon the seas.
'Or waving 'mid the battle's clash,
While Southern soldiers cry.
As on the hireling foe they dash,
"*Aut vincere, aut mori.*"

The Old North State! God bless her!
How nobly has she bled;
See on each blood stained battle field
How numerous are her dead;
They fought like heroes—heroes died;
In fame their names write high,
With this one motto side by side,
"*Aut vincere aut mori*"

All nations know our cause is just,
Our soldiers firm and true,
And by our banner white and red
And starry cross of blue,
We'll have our independence; yes,
We'll win it by-and by;
With this the motto onward press,
"*Aut vincere, aut mori*"

Men of the Old North State! your homes
Have desolated been
By villains of the deepest dye
The world has ever seen;
Rise proudly up before 'em,
And hurl them back or die,
For "*Dulce et decorum.*
Est pro patrie mori" TYCOON.

Camp 53d N. C Troops, Jan'y 20, 1865.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about the middle of December last, two OXEN, one black brindle, the other red neck and breast, the balance white. The said Steers I got from Jesse Bethea, in Marlboro' District, S. C. Any person who will take them up will be liberally rewarded, and any information of them will be thankfully received. The marks on them not recollected. My address is Gilopolis, Robeson county.

MARK LOCKLIER.
Jan'y 28. 8*4tw3

WANTED,

HIDES to tan on shares. Terms, ⅓ Leather or its equivalent in cash. We can tan it in a very short time if desired by Hickie's patent. Persons wishing their Hides tanned can read them to our address to Egypt Depot, where they will be taken from and Leather delivered at our expense. Our address is Beaumont, Chatham County. W D WATSON & CO.

Reference Messrs. G W Williams & Co., Fayetteville.
Jan'y 25. 4*2mpd

Lost or Mislaid,

A CERTIFICATE, No. 59, dated March 18th, 1864, issued to us by John W. Sandford, Depositary, at this place, for $1000, 4 per cent. Confederate Bonds. Said certificate is without our endorsement. This is to notify the public that we have made application in due form of law to Mr. Sandford for a duplicate Certificate.

J. & N. A. CAMERON.
Fayetteville, Dec'r 29. 97tpd

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

John McPhaul vs. William McPhaul, Calvin McPhaul, Neill McPhaul, Milton McPhaul, James McPhaul, Catharine McPhaul and Malloy McPhaul.

Petition for Sale of Land for Partition.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that William McPhaul and Calvin McPhaul reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina; they are hereby notified to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition against them filed, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and a decree entered accordingly.

Witness, N. A. McLean, Clerk of our said Court of Equity for Robeson County, at office in Lumberton the 24th January 1865.

N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

MARRIED,

On the 18th day of Jan'y 1865, in Anson county, N. C, by Rev. J. W. Puett, Lieut JOHN A. POLK, of C. S. A., to Miss SARAH M STURDIVANT, only daughter of Hollem Sturdivant, dec'd, and Fannie S. Sturdivant, all of Anson.

DIED,

At his residence in Randolph county on the 2d ult, JNO. H HALE, Esq., aged 69.

At Vaucluse, S. C., Nov. 19, 1864, AMASA ALDEN, Esq., for many years a resident of this town and neighborhood, and a Magistrate of this county.

In Raleigh on the 26th inst, GERTRUDE HAYWOOD BAKER, infant daughter of Col. Jno. A. Baker,

The Soldiers.—Our soldiers are the noblest in the world. We said on yesterday that the major part of the worth, intelligence and patriotism, as well as the courage of the country, was in the army. If any one needs evidence, let him listen to the voices that are now coming up from our heroes. On yesterday we published the proceedings of the 38th Virginia regiment. To-day we present the resolves of the Texas and Arkansas soldiers. Similar resolutions have also been published from the 53d and 14th Virginia regiments; and Pickett's whole division is said to be afire! There is no traitorous talk of reconstruction or submission in any of these utterances! There is no coward trembling in what these soldiers say! On the contrary, there is that which will inspire the whole country with a fresh ardor. Let us all kindle anew our patriotism at these fires which our heroes have lighted up. They have defied and withstood our enemies, they are now standing out from the camp the lessons of patience and good cheer and fortitude, to animate the people at home. God bless these admirable men!—*Richmond Sentinel, 28th*

Steamboat Explosion—The steamer Dick Keyes, on Alabama river boat, exploded her boilers, recently, killing sixteen persons and wounding a considerable number.—*Augusta Constitutionalist, 29th.*

KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE AND MISSOURI.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, Mr. Ewing, of Ky., introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, a resolution has been introduced in the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, bearing date the 19th of January, 1865, calling for a convention to annul the Constitution of the Confederate States, so as to prohibit members from some of the States who have been overrun by the enemy from voting or having a representative in the Confederate Congress, only in a territorial capacity, for the passage of which resolution there were cast thirty-nine votes out of ninety-seven; and, whereas, all the oppression and unconstitutional measures which are charged to have been passed by said Congress are attributed to the States thus overrun and in the possession of the enemy, and who, it is charged, are exercising this high privilege without constituents, and in violation of the Constitution and laws of said Confederate States; and whereas, this opinion has often been intimated in the House, and also by various persons and newspaper publications from several of the States, thus showing that the services of those brave men, who have left their property, their homes and families, and all that is dear to them on this earth, to defend that of these neighboring States, is not appreciated and not entitled to that consideration which is extended to other troops who have not been so unfortunate as to have their States overrun and their property despoiled; therefore,

1. Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be and is hereby instructed to inquire whether or not any member or members of the ... or parts of States thus in the hands of the ..., are occupying their seats in violation of the laws and Constitution of the said Confederate States, or without constituents.

2. Resolved, That if any such State or States, or parts of a State, should be thus represented, that said committee report the same to this House, and that they also report a bill repealing so much of all acts or laws passed by said Congress as gives the Confederate authorities the right to conscript or force into the army any person whose residence shall not be in any one of the States or parts of States thus in the enemy's possession.

3. Resolved, That it is the duty of the President, and he is hereby directed, upon the report of the said committee, showing that any States or parts of States have such members, immediately to discharge all the soldiers now in the Confederate service from such States or parts of States, unless they shall voluntarily re enlist, and agree to serve without the privilege of having these interests represented in said Congress.

4. Resolved, further, That upon the repeal of the said laws, and the discharge of the troops as aforesaid, that the members of Congress from said States or parts of States, should and will resign their seats, and will further organize under our own banner, and, with our brave soldiers, march upon the soil of our own States, and there live and die freemen.

Mr. Ewing, of Kentucky, spoke at great length in support of his resolutions, reviewing rapidly the course of Kentucky since the secession of the South; recounting the many sacrifices she had cheerfully made to our cause; the many kindnesses of her people to our army, their generous and tender ministrations to our sick and wounded soldiers, and the other substantial and unmistakable evidences she had given of her unfaltering attachment to our cause.

Mr. Ewing was very severe on the extortioners and tavern keepers; he was glad there were none in his State. No one there ever heard of a thousand dollars being charged for a barrel of flour, or fifty dollars for a day's board.

Mr. Ewing thought there was no sympathy felt for the refugee. People had almost become to think it was a crime and a misfortune, to be a "refugee." He was reminded here of an incident which had been recently related to him. There was a great revival going on in one of the Southern States—what State he would not say. The preacher was giving a picture of Heaven; he grew eloquent: "Brothers and sisters," said he, "there are *no refugees* there." An old woman in the congregation thereupon, throwing up her arms, cried out, "Thank God! I want to die—I want to go *there!*"

Mr. H. W. Bruce, of Kentucky, reviewed the train of circumstances that had placed Kentucky in her present political status. He thought Kentucky had as much use for the Confederacy as the Confederacy had for Kentucky. Kentucky had been betrayed by treacherous politicians. Whenever he found out, however, that he was not wanted upon this floor as a representative, there would be no trouble in getting rid of him.

Mr Clark, of Mo., recounted the acts of Missouri from the time of her secession, showing that all her acts had been in accord and sympathy with the cause of the South. He spoke of the many bloody battles that had been fought on her soil in defence of Southern rights; the thousands of brave soldiers she had furnished to our armies; and the sacrifices her gallant people had gladly and unmurmuringly made to the Confederate cause, and with whatsvaler and chivalry her troops had met the enemy. With this record of Missouri could any one doubt her position? He could say that the people of Missouri were a unit on the cause of the South. There were classes in some portions of the State arrayed against us, but the great body of her people were, heart and hand, with us. Mr. Clark said he was a Representative from the State of Missouri; he had been elected and sent here as such; and he should hold his seat upon the floor as long as it was the pleasure of his constituency.

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, said there were no braver troops in the Confederate service than those furnished by the States alluded to in the resolutions. Where had men fought with more valor and chivalry than the troops from Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri?

Mr Atkins referred eloquently to the part these States had borne in the great struggle, and the lavish expenditure of blood they had made in the defence of the cause of the South. He hoped the resolutions would be laid on the table and he would so move.

Mr. Gilmer, of N. C., thought that the allusion to the delegations from the above States by a small minority of the North Carolina Legislature, was a mere squib, which the majority of that body had promptly rebuked. He took occasion to compliment, in eloquent terms, the gallantry and devotion to our cause displayed by the soldiers from Missouri and Kentucky.

The resolutions were then tabled, 54 to 28.

Cabarrus County.—Col. J. C. Barnhardt, 84th N. C. M., writes to Dr. McEachern, Senator from Cabarrus and Stanly, that Cabarrus has furnished to the C. S service: volunteers, 1205; conscripts, 301; junior reserves, 103; senior reserves, 94; light duty men on service, 31; detailed and engaged on Government work, 29; detailed and exempted for N. C. railroad, 8; deduct from light duty men and others discharged, &c., 20; total, 1751; Home Guard duty at least 80 men.

Up to October 1st, 1863, he writes, we had 13 deserters, and since that time I do not think the number has much more than doubled. Also, up to that time, killed in battle, 88; died from wounds received in battle, 48; died from disease, 174; total lost up to that time, 310, out of 1379 men.

THE PUBLIC REVENUES

From the Richmond Sentinel.

It is now the well settled policy of our Government that there is to be no farther issue of Treasury notes. Indeed, our measures of finance provide not only for the prohibition of farther issues, but for the reduction of the present circulation. The Treasury can therefore look no longer to this mode of using the public credit as a source of revenue.

But two modes remain for raising the funds required by the Government, viz: the sale of bonds and the imposition of taxes. The growing value of the Government currency, owing both to the reduction of the volume of circulation, and the special provision which will evidently be made for its redemption, has had the effect of throwing a large supply of the bonds in private hands upon the market for conversion; and this pressure for sale has greatly reduced the quotations. This operation may be expected to proceed parallel with the future improvement of the currency. In consequence, the purchase of bonds from the Government, as a mere business investment, will be checked or suspended until private holders shall have disposed of their surpluses. Meanwhile the Government will not be able to use its credit at all, unless citizens come forward and, from patriotic motives, subscribe to the public loans, at higher rates than the bonds purchased will, for the time, command in the market.

It will be seen, therefore, that in the absence of a generous and patriotic rally to the support of the treasury by the purchase of Government bonds, nothing remains to be looked to, to meet the wants of the treasury, but *taxation*. The sale of bonds would enable us, to that extent, to remit to future years the task of providing a portion of the sums needed now for the public defence. But if this resource be unavailing, we shall necessarily have to bear the whole burden as we go along. If we buy no bonds, we thereby elect to pay the more in taxes. The army must, of course, be supported in one form or another. It would, we think, be wiser to draw a draft on posterity for a fair proportion of our present needs. This can only be done by the purchase of bonds, or of certificates of debt. We should like to see the people, by general consent, coming forward to provide, in this manner, a portion of the necessary revenues, and thus diminish the sums to be raised by taxation.

In the present state of the case, however, Congress has a plain and urgent duty to perform. It is to lay promptly an adequate levy on the means of the people, for prosecuting the public defence. In whatever form laid—whether by tax-in-kind or tax on the valuation of property, or on income, or whether by all these modes combined, a liberal scale of taxation is needed, and should be adopted speedily. Only let it bear equally—only let it apply to all according to some fair and uniform scale of pressure, and there will be no outcry, no dissatisfaction. It will be the price of liberty, and will be cheerfully paid. But let us have action, speedy *action*, on this as on all other important measures. This is the great demand and necessity of the hour.

The Coming Tax Bill.—It is said that Mr. E. M. Bruce, of Kentucky, is to be Commissary General. He is spoken of as possessing peculiar fitness for the office. But the truth is, should Congress, as it probably will, pass a law giving market value for all property taken for government use, the labors of the Commissary Department will be immeasurably decreased. There will then be no necessity for impressments. It being once known that the government is giving the highest market price, the hidden stores of the country will be crowded into market. In this connection, we may mention that the House Finance Committee are now perfecting a sweeping tax bill, which will be ready to take the redundancy of the currency that would otherwise be created by the immense sums necessarily disbursed by Government if it pays market price for property taken for public use. The tax bill will raise seven hundred million dollars, and a discount of fifteen per cent. is to be allowed for prompt payment.—*Rich'd Dispatch.*

Gold.—Gold was, on yesterday, still held at forty five. It is known that the Treasury has put a large amount of gold upon the market. The object, however, seems not to be to reduce the price of the precious metal, but to obviate the necessity of a farther issue of treasury notes by purchasing sums sufficient to meet the immediate wants of the Department. If it was sought to enhance the value of the currency by reducing the price of gold, it were an easy matter, considering the great amount of specie of which the Government is known to have the command; but this, as we have said, seems not to be the present policy, whatever may be done in future. Since Government gold has been put on the market, it is much, we think, to be regretted that the fact of the agent entrusted with its sale was not either kept a profound secret or made generally public. He is now known to comparatively few persons, who find it easy to speculate upon their knowledge.

Richmond Dispatch, 1st inst.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

PUBLISHED every day, Sundays excepted, at Fayetteville, N. C., contains latest Telegraphic Dispatches, Reports of Markets and General Intelligence.

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W. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor.

Feb'y 2. 6 4t

NEW NOVEL.

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SUCCESSOR OF "EAST LYNNE."

MRS. HALLIBURTON'S TROUBLES. A Novel By Mrs. Henry Wood, authoress of "East Lynne," "Lue Channings," "The Earl's Heirs," &c., &c., &c. Volume I. pp. 136. Paper. Price $6.

Volume II is in the press and will be ready Feb'y 1st.

*** It will, of this book, be sufficient to observe that it is from the pen of the authoress of "East Lynne," and that it is characterized by all the felicitous peculiarities of her other careful and genial productions. It is a domestic story of English life, natural in delineation, pure in moral tone, and graceful in construction.

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Address WEST & JOHNSTON, Publishers, Richmond.

Feb'y 1. 6 8t

FOR RENT,

A GOOD DWELLING, with all necessary out-houses; a pleasant and healthy place, and ten or twelve acres cleared land, one mile from town, until 1st Jan'y 1866. Apply to J. B. SOUTHERLAND, Commissary Office.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 30. 6 tf

TO HIRE,

THREE YOUNG NEGRO MEN, first-rate plantation hands. J. DeB. HOOPER.

Feb'y 2. 6-2tpd

AN APPEAL FROM GEN. LEE.

HDQR'S A. N. V, Jan. 25, 1865.

To arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their own defence, should remember if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A fair compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, at any station, or officers in the enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and those connected with this army are directed, to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these Headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required and all others are requested to take possession of, any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated, such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the home and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE, General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

Those receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt. J. M. STEVENS, Rich'd Arsenal, Rich'd.
Major B. RANDOLPH, Staunton, Va.
Major E. S. HUTTER, Granville, Va.
Capt. G. S GETTY, Lynchburg, Va.
Capt. CHAS. SEMPLE, Wytheville, Va.
Capt. A. C. BENNIZEE, Salisbury, N. C.

By order of J. GORGAS, Brig. General, Chief of Ordnance.

Official—G. B. SMITH, Major.

BIVOUAC NEAR SALKEHATCHIE, S. C., Jan. 26

At a meeting of the members of Co B, 10th N C Battalion, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted expressive of our appreciation of the good qualities while living and regret at the death of our fellow soldier, Corporal Walter Ennis:

Whereas, in the death of our esteemed friend and brother-soldier Corporal Walter Ennis, who died after a brief illness at the Field Hospital at Salkehatchie Station, S. C, on the 24th Jan'y 1865, we acknowledge in his death the infinite wisdom of the Giver of all good, and bow with resignation to our irreparable loss: Therefore be it Resolved,

1. That in memory of our tried friend we tender this our feeble tribute of respect to his mourning parents and wounded friends, far, far from where sleeps his lifeless form in the cold clay grave.

2 That in all our associations we have ever found him in the path of duty, a friend in need, and with a tender feeling always for the unfortunate and distressed with whom he chanced to be thrown.

3 That in the death of Corporal Ennis we have lost a very dear friend and associate, his parents a dutiful and affectionate son, North Carolina a son of which she had reason to be proud, society one of its brightest ornaments; and that while we bow with humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we mourn, but not as those who have no hope, as he adorned the profession of religion made by him in Sept'r last.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, Editors of the Fayetteville Observer and of the Raleigh Confederate for publication, and with the request that the N C Presbyterian and Christian Advocate copy.

JAS. TURNAGE, 1st Serg't, Ch'n.

D M. SEXTON, 5th Serg't,
R M. CANADAY, 2d Serg't,
B H. WOODELL, 3d Corp'l,
J A SEXTON, 4th Corp'l,
C. R BRADLEY, Musician,
Committee to draft resolutions.

C. S. POWELL, Sec'y.

Chatham County.

AS the collection of Confederate Taxes has been delayed by the destruction of bridges, &c., in the county, the time is hereby extended to the 28th Feb'y in which taxes will be received without the penalty for failure. I will attend at the following places at the times specified for the purpose of collecting:

Atlas Riggsbee's, Feb'y 10th.
Williams's, Feb'y 11th.
Pittsboro', Feb'y 13th, 14th and 15th.
Henderson's Tan Yard, Feb'y 20th.
Silk Hope, Feb'y 21st.
John Stout's, Feb'y 22d.
Matthews' Feb'y 23d.
Harper's X Roads, Feb'y 24th.
Mark Bynum's, Feb'y 25th.
Buckhorn, Feb'y 28th.

The Taxes now due are:

Tax on Income from all sources except agriculture.
Tax on Quarterly Sales, ending Dec'r 31st 1864
Tax on Profits made by trading in 1864.
Tax on Profits above 25 per cent. made by Joint stock companies
Ad valorem tax on all property for 1864.
Specific tax on all professions and persons engaged in selling goods, wares and merchandise, &c.
And all other taxes not heretofore paid

Those who do not pay, up as above notified will be charged with an additional tax.

The attention of tanners, millers, merchants, manufacturers and miners, is particularly called to the above.

J. M. BYNUM, Collector 21st District N. C.

Pittsboro', Jan'y 28. 6 c2tF

Fine Mare at Auction.

ON Thursday next the 9th inst, will be sold at Auction,

1 Fine MARE, in foal by horse of good blood.

Feb'y 2. 6-2tpd

THE SPIRIT OF THE ARMY.

Whilst some people in all the Confederate States—people who "never smell gunpowder" and never will if they can help it—are whipped without being struck, the army is in a very different condition—brave, defiant, hopeful, confident. From among the various resolutions which come to us from the army, all breathing the same spirit, we select the following, as the briefest and best expressed, and because it comes from a Georgia Brigade (Evans's). It is in beautiful contrast with the sayings and doings of the Lamars and the Arnolds of that State.

RESOLUTIONS:

The soldiers and officers of Evans' Brigade, do resolve:

First. That we have fought too long, suffered too much, hoped for too much, have too much to gain by success, too much to lose by subjugation, to yield now in craven slavery to our enemies; and we do, therefore, declare our firm resolve, in humble reliance on Divine aid, to be freemen.

Secondly. That we *will not* be daunted by any temporary successes which the enemy have gained, but assure our loved and illustrious chief—Gen. R. E. Lee—that we are ready as ever to follow the "Cross of Stars," and win independent homes for our families, and preserve untarnished our own honor.

Third. That the President appoint a committee to draft an address in our name to the people of Georgia, to bid them be of good cheer, support us awhile longer, and all will be well.

The meeting adopted these and adjourned in fine spirits, with three cheers for Gen. Evans and Georgia.

The committee appointed under the third resolution consisted of one Colonel, two Captains, two Lieutenants, four Sergeants, and four Privates. We copy the following passages from their admirable Address:—

"The army in the field and the people at home, having the same common cause, should evince the same great spirit and high resolve; and as they act and react upon each other, the spirit and resolution of both will become more determined.

"We have mourned with you over the desolation which has been created by Sherman's ruffian soldiery. We have contemplated with sorrow the wanton destruction of one of our principal cities; and with deep chagrin the occupation of another by the enemy. In many cases, we have ourselves been great sufferers. Our own homes have been laid waste, our property taken or destroyed, our families deprived of the means of support—but to you, our fathers, mothers, wives, and our fellow citizens, we declare that the conduct of our enemy has not inspired us with *love* for them, much less, indeed, has it influenced us to degrade ourselves, shame our posterity, forfeit our honor, and submit to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the miserable race whom we have chased from so many battle fields.

For more than three years we have toiled, and fought, and bled for the independence of our country, and we may be allowed to say with just pride, that none have written a brighter page in the war's history. *This shall not be in vain!* The pale faces of our slain comrades would rebuke us; the empty sleeves, the crippled limbs, the broken frames of our wounded brothers, now honorably retired, would be to them monuments of honor, but to us the keenest reproach and disgrace! No! no! we have resolved to be free!

The enemy boast that they found a few most miserable and degraded men in Savannah whom they seduced to fawn in abject and pitiable humility at the feet of their conquerors. Oh, where shall we find enough contempt and scorn for the wretches who sell their country's honor?

"We greet you with the declaration that in our judgment the worst is over. Our forefathers fought seven years, and were much more nearly subjugated than we have ever been. If we should submit now, the whole world would stand amazed, and with common consent would pronounce that we deserve no better fate, because we have never yet put forth our whole strength—never yet laid upon the altar of liberty all the great resources of our country. When that is done, and with humble hearts we submit our cause to the High Court of Heaven, do you think that we COULD be subdued?

"Twelve months ago, when our three years' enlistment was about to expire, you were cast into gloom for fear we, the soldiers of the army, would refuse to serve longer; but the moment your wishes were ascertained, without waiting for Congressional action, we cheerfully re enlisted for the War. Your spirits revived, the army became enthusiastic, and the brilliant successes of the spring and summer followed. Now another twelve months have past, and this time *the army turns to you.* Now is your time to re-enlist all your energies, resources and resolves for the War. Write us no more gloomy letters; send us cheering messages from home; put all croaking away from you; let your faces light up with new hope and faithful reliance upon Providence; cease your efforts to amass wealth; lend all your energies to the support of the Government and the army; visit and take care of all soldiers' families in your midst; nurse our wounded comrades well; give a hearty welcome to those of us who visit you on our short furloughs; frown down all absentees without leave, and send them back to us; be prepared in mind to meet occasional reverses; but never, never despair as long as the soldiers keep the field."

Gen. Lee as Commander in Chief.—The country and the army will be delighted to hear that Gen. Robert E. Lee was on yesterday nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, as Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate armies. We do not doubt that he will yield to the call thus made upon him, and enter without delay upon his enlarged sphere of duty—retaining personal command, however, of the army of Northern Virginia.

Let our whole people and our government, in all its departments, rally to the support of Gen. Lee in the position to which he has been thus appointed, with all the resources and all the zeal and energy at our command. We must not expect him to do our fighting, but to *direct* it; not to render unnecessary our own efforts, but to encourage them, and guide them, and apply them.

We stand on the threshold of a stern campaign. Soon we shall be busy amid its trying scenes. As we love our country, let us not lose another day of those which remain to us for preparation. Let the most efficient means be adopted for gathering in the absentees from our armies, for bringing in recruits, for a wholesome reorganization, for providing supplies and munitions, and for putting forth our whole strength. We have called Gen. Lee to the command, let us heed his counsels and second his efforts.

We have the material for an admirable campaign. We have a noble and powerful army. We have a wide country. We have abundant supplies. We are less straitened for munitions after four years of war than we were in the first campaign. We can do great things if we will apply ourselves to the work like men. We trust that every bickering will now be hushed, and that there will be among us only a noble emulation which shall best serve his country and best support our leaders.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

The Peace Deputation.—The less we say or think about the probable success of the deputation to Washington the better. Let us go on with our work as though no such mission was on foot, lest we make of it a mare and a peril.—*Ib.*

OFFICERS CAPTURED AT FORT FISHER.

Gen Terry, U. S. A., has furnished the following list of C. S. officers captured at Fort Fisher:—

Maj Gen Whiting, severely wounded; Maj Jas H Hill, A A Gen'l; Lt J T S Reid, A D C; Lt S G Hasell, A D C, slightly wounded.

36th N C Troops.—Col Wm Lamb, (severely wounded;) Maj J M Stevenson; Captains K J Beddy, R J Murphy, E B Dudley, O H Powell, J T Melvin, Daniel Patterson, Daniel Munn; Lieutenants J Westcott, J Soules, N Legrand, A V Goodwin, Wm Swain, H D Williams, John Stansill, W C Daniel, M W Pridgen, W W McCrane, A B Burr (wounded slightly,) Jas Owen, C J Williams (wounded severely,) J M Cowan, H E Benton, J N Kelly, A B Burrow, W W Drew (wounded slightly,) E R Hunter, J J Cain, Thos Hickman, E L Faison, G D Parker Lt & Adjt, A McC Jones Lt & Ord Off.

10th N C T.—Maj Jas Riley; Captains E D Walsh, W Shaw; Lieutenants E G Hood (wounded severely,) T Arundell, Irvin Fulford.

Marine Corps.—Captain A C Van Benthuysen, (wounded severely;) Lieutenants D Bradford, J C Murdoch, J D B Roberts, W G Huggins.

40th N C T.—Captains G C Buchan (wounded severely,) J S Lane (wounded slightly,) D J Clarke, H M McBride; Lieutenants C S Bryan, W Hazell, A J McNair, J M McKinnon, A Barrington, H H Hooker, J W Dickson, W F Stanley.

21st S. C. Vols.—Capts D G Debose, E B Green, Thos Ford, W B Baker (slightly wounded;) E R W McElne, 1st Lt and Adj't, (wounded,) Lieuts W D Woodbury, J C Clements, S D Sanders, H B White, H Wilson, D R McIvor, (slightly,) P Sivers, W D Cook, T D Zimmerman.

25th S C Vols—Capts C Logan, J T Igler; Lieuts A J Mines, J M Pendegast, J Graves, E R Rush, J E Prince, E J Norris, W D Cotchett, W Salters, W W Wire, R F Felder.

11th S C V—Capt H K Hucks, Lieut J P Mims.

1st Batt N C V—Lieuts H C Evans, T N Argo.

13th S C Light Battery—Capt Z T Adams, Lieut C H Latham.

3d N C Light Battery—Capt J M Sutton; Lts J R Powell, J G Frame.

2d Engineers, N C V—Lieuts W B Gwinn, R G Pitman.

C H Blocker, Capt & A C S, C S A.

Telegraph Corps—Lieuts Hugh Waddell, Jr, T W Stanaland.

Surgeon C S A—S Singleton.

Assistant Surgeons C S A—J C Shepard, P Bledsoe, E J Muirhead and D G Cort; Act'g Ass't Surg., Wm Willis, Navy; Ass't Surgeons W W Griggs, J M Hicks, Geo A Foote.

The officers not specially noticed in the list as wounded are stated by Gen. Terry to be either uninjured, or so slightly wounded as to need no surgical attention.

The above is a correct copy of the list furnished by Maj Gen. Terry, commanding U. S. forces at Fort Fisher. ARCHER ANDERSON, A. A. G.

Lt. C. J. Williams.—We are pained to learn that our friend Lt. Chas. J. Williams, son of Jno. A. Williams Esq., of this County, was severely wounded at Fort Fisher and is now in the hands of the enemy. Lt. Henry E. Benton was also captured, but appears, from a list published in the Wilmington Journal, to have been unhurt.

Fayetteville Telegraph.

A Yankee Raid on Salisbury.—The East Tennessee correspondent of the Richmond Whig writes from Bristol on the 11th:—

"Considerable activity is reported among the troops around Knoxville. Salisbury is the object of the next movement. Several officers have made their escape from that prison recently, and have furnished the authorities at Knoxville with maps of fortifications, routes, &c.—everything requisite to make an invading party successful. New horses have been furnished Gillem's command, and they are ready for another extensive raid. There will be no demonstrations on Southwestern Virginia until towards spring, when the troops from Kentucky will be transferred to this department. An infantry force and a small quantity of cavalry, as scouts, may make a demonstration on this front, as a diversion in favor of the raiding party that shall move into North Carolina."

New Mail Route.—We are requested to state that there is a new mail route established from Gibsonville on the N. C. R. R. to Long's Mills in Randolph County, N. C. This route passes through a thickly settled section of the country which has much needed mail facilities. The distance from Gibsonville to Long's Mills is twenty miles, the length of the new mail route.

The following Post Offices are on this route: Gibsonville, Ingles' Mills, Brick Church, Cobles', and Long's Mills. The mail is carried regularly twice a week over this route. The carrier leaves Long's Mills at 4 o'clock Mondays and Thursdays, arrives at Gibsonville 10 o'clock Tuesdays and Fridays, and returns to Long's Mills about 4 o'clock the same days.

Promoted.—Capt C. W. McClammy, Jr, of New Hanover county, has been promoted to the Majority of the 3d N. C. Cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry during the campaign just closed.

Wilmington Journal.

The feeling in North Carolina.—A majority of the press of North Carolina is clamoring for a State convention.—*Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.*

Not a majority. The Standard and Progress are making all the clamor that is being made in North Carolina, while there are at least a dozen political papers in the State, that are opposed to a convention. On the question of a convention, the people stand just where they did at the last August election, when they repudiated both the hobby "convention," and its rider, in voting for Governor.—*Ral. Confederate.*

Capt Maffitt's Ship.—Late yankee papers say:

"The blockade-runner Owl succeeded in reaching Fort Caswell the night it was evacuated, and immediately returned to Bermuda, arriving on the 21st with the news of the capture of Fort Fisher, and stopping the Maud, Campbell, Old Dominion, Florence, Deer, and Virginia, all ready to sail. The Charlotte and Stag sailed for Wilmington at the same time with the Owl, and the Rattlesnake, Chameleon and Stag between the 13th and 20th, and had not since been heard from."

North Carolina in Sherman's Department.—By an order of the U. S. Secretary of War, dated the 12th inst., "the Military Department of the South has been extended so as to *include* the State of North Carolina." The Department of the South is commanded by Gen. Sherman, with headquarters at Hilton Head.

Goldsboro' State Journal.

Sec'y Breckinridge.—RICHMOND, Jan. 31.—Gen. Breckinridge will enter upon the duties of his new position as Secretary of War next Monday.

Rev. John S. Harris, who died recently at Gutierrisville, S. C., bequeathed his library, which was of considerable extent and value, except such volumes as his widow may select and retain, to Davidson College, N. C., of which institution he was a graduate.—*Charleston Mercury.*

WAR NEWS

Exchange of Prisoners.—RICHMOND, Feb. 2.—In a few days several hundred yankee prisoners will be sent off. The question of a general exchange will soon be decided.

From Florida.—MACON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch dated Marianna, 30th, states that the enemy, 100 strong, came to Ricas Bluff, on Apalachicola river, and captured a Lieutenant and 40 negroes, on the 25th, and then left.

Yankee News.—RICHMOND, Feb. 2.—The N. Y. Herald of the 20th has not a word about the appointment of Peace Commissioners by Lincoln, but has more than a column about Blair's second visit to Richmond. Its Washington correspondent asserts that Blair's mission was not a failure, and predicts that Commissioners from Richmond will soon be on the way to Washington.

A great sensation was caused in New York on Sunday by the reported fall of Charleston and an arrangement between Lincoln and Davis for the immediate attainment of Peace.

The Herald's special correspondent gravely announces Gen Kirby Smith [commanding Confederate armies of the Trans Mississippi] negotiating with Maximilian for the transfer of his forces to Mexico.

Gen. Beast Butler had a grand reception at Lowell on Saturday. In his speech he said it was idle to talk of Peace until the rebel Army of Northern Virginia was defeated and captured.

Sec'y Seward made a speech on Sunday night before the Christian Association of Washington, in which he said "we wait only at the hands of the rebels for submission. That longer delayed, their military defeat and overthrow necessarily follows."

The blockade runner Blenheim from Nassau was recently captured off Cape Fear river.

European News.—RICHMOND, Feb. 2.—European advices to the 18th report rumors prevalent at Paris that Maximilian has ceded 5 Mexican States to Louis Napoleon. Other reports state that Marshal Bugeaud has orders from Napoleon to seize and hold Sonora as indemnity for expenses incurred by the French in placing Maximilian on the throne.

The London Times says that none of the European powers would guarantee the independence of the Confederate States as proposed even with an agreement to abolish slavery.

The blockade runner Lelia foundered at the mouth of the Mersey on the 15th. Only 8 out 50 persons on board were saved. The Theatre Royal at Edinburgh was destroyed by fire on the 13th, and a number of persons were killed and injured.

A U. S. War Steamer refused leave to enter the Port of Bahia.—From the Paris Patrie the following item of news is derived:

A U. S. dispatch boat has been desirous to put into the port of Bahia, where there was a mercantile vessel, bearing the Confederate flag, lying. The President of the Province refused his assent, declaring that he did not wish to see a recurrence of an incident similar to that of the Florida. The U. S. vessel, after remaining five hours in the entrance of All Saints Bay, put to sea again. The affair had no serious consequences, and it remains to be seen what the commander of the U. S. vessel will do.

Foreign Items.—The Emperor of Russia has issued an ukase extending the abolition of serfdom to Trans-Caucasia, the only province of the Russian Empire where that institution still exists.

L. Von Maltitz, a Dutchman, of Colesburg, in the Cape of Good Hope, has discovered a new industry. He says he can tame ostriches and keep them like poultry, and has actually bred seventeen. They want about ten acres of grazing land apiece, but each bird yields twenty four feathers every six months, worth, with the small feathers, about £12 10s or £25 a year.

The number of persons who emigrated from France to foreign countries in 1863 amounted to 4,285.

"Peter's Pence," at Rome, produces less and less. At the commencement the produce was about 4000 Roman crowns a month, it afterwards fell to 2000, and goes on decreasing. November only gave 700, including offerings from Tuscany.

The first iron-plated vessel for the Brazilian navy was lately launched at the Seine Building-yard, near Toulon.

Two hundred and ninety one million, five hundred and ninety seven thousand, two hundred and forty eggs have been imported into England in the first ten months of the present year.

The Swedish census, taken December 31, 1863, is published. The total population of Sweden is 4,022,564, and there are 105,940 more women than men. The increase of population during the last quinquennial period has been ½ per cent. About three and a half millions live in the country, and the rest in the towns, Stockholm containing nearly 350,000 inhabitants. The population of Norway is about 1,500,000, which would give the united kingdom about five and a half millions of inhabitants.

TUTOR.

WANTED, a situation as TEACHER, in a private family, by a gentleman who is exempt from all military duty, but still active. Qualifications, plain Arithmetic, Book Keeping and English Grammar. Terms moderate with board. Address BOX 82, Fayetteville Post Office.

Feb'y 2. 6 2tpd

FOR RENT,

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in Haymount, adjoining Mr. W. G. Matthews and opposite Mr. S. J. Hinsdale's commonly known as the Pearce House. The house is large and has a good garden with fruit trees, and also all the necessary out-houses. Apply to W. G. MATTHEWS, or H. E. COLTON.

Feb'y 1. 6tf

Headquarters 3d Reg't Jun. Reserves,
Camp Gregg, 3d Division, Jan'y 30, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO —

ALL men absent from this command without leave, are hereby ordered to report to these Headquarters immediately, or they will be considered as deserters, and dealt with accordingly. By order of

W. FOSTER FRENCH, Lt. Col. Cmd'g.

F. M AGOSTINI, A. A. G. 6 10t

$100 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, about ten days since, from the plantation of Mr. Swann, on the Western Railroad, about 30 miles above Fayetteville, a dark brown MARE MULE, about 7 years old, rather decidedly of the larger-by good size, and of sprightly movement and action. She was raised in Chatham county, about 7 miles from Pittsborough, by Mr. Hezekiah Henderson. It is possible that she has gone down the country, where she had been for two years. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or for information leading to her recovery.

JAS MOORE.

Swann's Station or Pittsboro', Jan'y 31. 6 4tpd

STRAYED,

FROM Rockingham, Richmond county, on or about the 20th of December 1864, a MARE MULE rather under the medium size, dark bay color, with marks on the shoulders from galls, caused by the collar; supposed to be about 12 years old. Any one returning her to me or any information so that I can get her, will be liberally rewarded by applying to Z. P. SKIPPER.

Linton, Jan'y 30. 6 2t*1pd

The Enterprise Cotton Factory

is now prepared to exchange for corn or bacon the

Finest Numbers of Spun Yarn,

suitable for Spring and Summer Cloth. This Thread is of a superior quality, not surpassed by any in the Confederacy. GEO. HARDY.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 4

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1865.

ANOTHER CHANGE OF TERMS.

About six weeks ago, discovering that instead of yielding something to our support the Observer was requiring from us a large amount to support it, it became necessary to advance our prices. The ink with which the notice was printed had scarcely had time to dry when the price of paper and of labor was advanced 50 per cent. The enormous cost of the necessaries of life requires other large advances to enable our printers to live, and the price of the Observer must again be increased. From and after this date, therefore,

The price of the Semi-Weekly Observer will be $20 for six months; and of the Weekly Observer $15 for six months. Subscriptions not received for a longer period than six months. All remittances received after this date by mail, in ignorance of these rates, and in expectation of lower prices, will be returned by mail, as otherwise the subscriber would have reason to complain.

January 26, 1865.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.—There is a growing sentiment that the Lincoln government is not sincere in its professed willingness to open negotiations for peace, but that there is a sinister intention hidden beneath the invitation which resulted in the mission of Messrs. Hunter, Stephens and Campbell This may be so;—Seward is a shrewd and cunning foe;—and but for our confident belief that the Confederacy is about to receive European recognition, and that Lincoln knows this, we might believe that it is so. An idea of an early peace as the result of this negotiation, seizing hold of the Confederate mind, might throw us off our guard, and cause us to relax our efforts, whilst no such evil could result to them if they were all along intent only on war and subjugation, and had no idea of a treaty of peace. And then the revulsion of feeling likely to follow a disappointment of the hopes of peace—that may naturally be expected to be stronger with us than with them. The offer of terms which we cannot accept may be made, in the expectation of strengthening their cause at home and securing a more ready submission to the impending draft, whilst no terms which they can offer, would be too base for some in the Confederacy; and so division amongst us may be looked for as a result of a sham negotiation.

These things are worthy of consideration. They should warn us against any relaxation in purpose, or preparation, or action. And equally should they school us against a giving way if the hopes of peace should be blasted. An honest effort to secure that great blessing will help us in the eyes of God and man; and if the hearts of our enemies are hardened, it may be, as in the case of the Egyptians and the Israelities of old, only to make our deliverance the more signal and their punishment the more severe and overwhelming. Let us therefore be prepared to receive with equanimity whatever may be appointed. If peace, ready to acknowledge God's goodness. If war still, still to rely on His justice and favor, assured that He will do what is right, if we be but true to Him and to ourselves.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR CONFEDERATE MONEY.—We think that the period of superabundance of Treasury notes is near its close. The amount in circulation is to be limited to one hundred and fifty millions, instead of five hundred millions, as it was not long ago; and that hundred and fifty millions is to serve not only the purposes of trade but the requirements of the people to pay the enormous taxes which Congress is about to levy. It is said those taxes will hereafter amount to seven hundred millions of dollars a year—that is, the full amount annually required to support the government in the prosecution of the war, until the yankees shall be willing to make peace. It would be unwise, of course, and even unjust, to throw all the burden of this upon the Present, if any part of it could be postponed to the Future; but that cannot be, for the people do not buy the government bonds to any considerable extent, and it would not only be useless but absolutely injurious to issue more Treasury notes. The government has but three modes by which to provide means: the issue of Treasury notes, the sale of bonds, and the collection of taxes. The two first having been exhausted, the third only remains. The taxes will be high, very high. But, as heretofore, the people will pay them cheerfully. They are the price of Liberty; and it is better to pay that price than to allow the yankees to take all and to take our liberty along with that all.

What we desire particularly to impress upon our readers now, is the fact, that it will take the whole amount in circulation, four times each year, to pay seven hundred millions of dollars of taxes. Probably a large portion will be made payable in kind, and not in money; but still there will be so much remaining to be paid in money as to create a use for all the Treasury notes that most people can command. What will be the consequences? An inevitable scarcity of currency, its certain appreciation, and an equally certain depreciation of the values of all other things. Those who have been scattering their treasury notes as if they were little better than so much waste paper, and thereby damaging the cause of their country, will have abundant opportunity and leisure to repent of their folly and want of patriotism.

AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.—If some so-called "Peace" papers and orators succeed in their attempt to convince the yankees that we are so thoroughly exhausted of men and means as to be obliged to have any sort of a Peace at once, what chance is there of successful negotiations by our Commissioners? For Independence the Confederate States are able and willing to continue the war indefinitely. They will have that to do if the "Peace" men can effect it. For two years past these people have thrown obstacles in the way of Peace and Independence. Their course has long since convinced *us* that they are anxious to prevent the attainment of the latter, and their present course ought to convince any who may have heretofore doubted. The "Peace" these demagogues wish is the Peace of submission. The Peace of Independence will not suit them, because on the day when such a Peace is secured their names become infamous, contemned even by their deluded followers.

A CHANGE OF PLAN.—It was originally understood that our Peace Commissioners were to be received at Washington; but by this morning's dispatches it will be seen that they were stopped at Old Point, and that Seward was on his way to meet them there. This is remarkable, considering the repeated receptions which our government has given at Richmond to the Blairs, Jacquesses, &c. But we draw a favorable inference from the change: it may be that Lincoln and Seward were afraid to allow our Commissioners to meet personally the many—including perhaps some of the Foreign Ministers—who might give them both information and encouragement.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—It has been the custom of the French Emperor, at his New Year's receptions of foreign Ministers, to give expression, to each of them in turn, to his views and purposes in regard to such subjects as mutually interested them. These receptions have therefore been looked forward to with peculiar interest, and on the late occasion it was naturally expected that he would say something about the war in America; but it is remarked in the correspondence of the New York papers, that to the U. S. Charge d'Affaires he said nothing except a few words of regret at the death of Mr. Dayton, the late U. S. Minister—not a word about the war or American affairs. This is understood to indicate no kindly feeling to the U. States. The Emperor had not then heard of the pointed refusal of the U. S. Congress to recognize the Empire which he has established in Mexico, or the Emperor whom he has set on the throne. His kindly feelings will not be increased by this plain manifestation of hostility to his grand and so far successful scheme to add to the political and commercial importance of France. It is a defiance thrown in his teeth, to be followed by blows so soon as the termination of the present war shall leave his enemy at liberty to inflict them; and he cannot but see that the whole people whose Congress thus insults him will unite in the determination to drive him and his Empire out of Mexico. It cannot be that he is either ignorant of all this or indifferent to it. Instead of such a construction upon his silence, we adopt that of the Richmond Sentinel, which says:

"Napoleon's mystery is an indication that the alarm is taken. The boasts of the enemy are eloquent advocates of our cause. The cotton famine, too, so long spoken of, has come at last. In short, the great drama grows in interest, the plot thickens, and the curtain is rising upon the closing scenes. Nothing is needed to ensure a brilliant *denouement* but continued heroism, fortitude, unity and devotion, on the part of the Confederate people. Let us stand steadfastly in the line of duty; that complication and collision of interests which Providence wonderfully ordains as the mode of coercing nations to do justice to each other, are working out the result which we have long expected, because long entitled to it."

SHERMAN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—It is well known that Sherman has said and said to a Georgia lady of high standing, that when he entered South Carolina he could not restrain his troops if he would, and he would not if he could. A Hilton Head correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes as follows:

"Sherman related that during the march he was often assailed by good humored requests from the ranks to be taken to South Carolina. There is a settled conviction in Sherman's veterans that it is part of their mission to make the sun of the hot beds of treason and if they do we fancy the flower pots will suffer somewhat. With the talent for desolating a country acquired and acquiring by that army, we are led to expect that the next oceans of the State that first fired on the flag now planted on its borders will be very easily taken. It will be impossible to restrain the men; and it is almost impossible to wish to have them restrained from wiping from existence so foul an enemy to the Republic."

As the Richmond Dispatch says, this proposed removal of all restraint from a malignant army, "means the burning of every house, the dishonor of every woman, the indiscriminate murder of old and young from one end of South Carolina to the other. That is what it means; nothing more, nothing less. Gen Sherman need not say that he *cannot* restrain his troops. If he cannot, he is unfit for his position. Any general, who chooses, has at his disposal ample means of enforcing discipline and good behavior. When Sherman in imates his doubts whether he shall attempt to restrain his soldiers, he gives us the only reason why he cannot."

THE MALCONTENTS.—People occasionally express surprise that the bitterest revilers of President Davis and his Administration are those who were in old times his political friends. This is a matter of surprise, but people who are surprised that the leaders of the so-called "Peace" movements were, only a few years ago, the rampant war men, are so only for want of thought. The conduct of the "Peace" leaders is logical and consistent. Nothing would satisfy them in the old government; nothing satisfies them in the new; and they would be the most turbulent in any third arrangement, if such were to be made. A few years ago they would have nothing but war—war to "the last dollar and the last man." Peace is their rallying cry now, and when Peace is made they will be the first to disturb the public tranquility. The indications are very plain that they do not wish that kind of Peace which the Confederate States can accept—Peace with Independence—and that if such a Peace is obtained by the Government, North Carolina is at once to be urged to a new secession.

FALL OF PRICES.—There is a general feeling of gratification at the downward progress of prices of some of the necessaries of life, flour, corn, pork, bacon, beef, &c. The sales have been at 20 to 50 per cent below the prices of the earlier part of last week. The most marked change was in flour, which sold on one day at $650 and on the next at $500. Corn fell from $44 to $30, pork from $6 to $4, beef from $3 to $2 25. There is still a wide margin downwards, for these and other things.

FROM BELOW WILMINGTON.—The failure of papers from Wilmington left us in ignorance of the movements below that place, till we heard a report by a gentleman arrived yesterday, that on Friday two iron-clads that had come into the river had bombarded Fort Anderson for two hours and then withdrew. We did not hear of any casualties, or results of importance.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS.—In the State Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Wiggins read a dispatch stating that the Commissioners had seen the President, obtained important information, and hoped to return to Raleigh on Friday.

THE MAILS.—There is a slight improvement today. All the Virginia mail of Thursday (due here on Saturday) and *one* paper of Friday came through this morning.

Congress.—RICHMOND, Feb'y 1.—The Senate today passed the Senate bill to abolish the office of all quartermasters and commissaries on duty at posts and depots, and to provide for the appointment of bonded agents in their places. The act also repeals all authority to detail persons between 18 and 45, in said departments.

In the House, Mr. Gholson submitted resolutions that the people of the Confederate States have ever been and are now ready to make peace upon terms honorable to both parties, yet that while we should manifest a willingness to treat for peace, we should not omit to vigorously prepare for war, &c. &c.

RICHMOND, Feb. 2.—The Senate to-day has been discussing the House amendments to the bill to provide for the employment of negroes on fortifications. The House passed the Senate bill increasing the compensation of the President and Government officers and clerks in Richmond. Also resolutions expressing the great satisfaction with which Congress has received the communications from the army, patriotically declaring a purpose to maintain the war until independence is won.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—The negro employment bill from the House was discussed for several hours in the Senate to-day without result. The bill to establish a flag for the Confederate States was passed without opposition, and the new flag was displayed from the Capitol to-day. The only change is the substitution of a red bar for the half white field composing outer end of former flag. The House did nothing of interest in open session.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, after our correspondent closed his letter, Mr. Patterson, from the joint select committee to investigate the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, made a report that all the accounts of the Commissioners have been found to be strictly correct, that the investment and management of the funds entrusted to them have been conducted "with great care and skill," and concludes by saying the thanks of the State are due such Commissioners "for their disinterested service during the past eight years, in establishing and advancing our policy in regard to a reduction of the public debt."

Bills to impose a tax in kind for the benefit of the needy families of soldiers, to prevent sacrifice of property, and resolutions in favor of discharged soldiers, passed their third reading. A resolution proposing a committee to investigate the management of railroads was amended and then passed its final reading. The special order, Mr. Fowle's habeas corpus resolutions, being before the Senate.

Mr Odom moved an amendment to the effect that there is nothing in the present condition of the country to make a suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus expedient, but that such suspension would be mischievous, and proceeded to address the Senate thereon, concluding by saying that for himself he would have liberty or death.

In the Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. Stipe introduced a resolution instructing his Excellency, the Governor, to correspond with the Confederate authorities and make every effort to provide the Junior Reserves, said to be now in a suffering condition, with medical attendance, medicines, wagons and ambulances; which resolution, after being so amended as to extend the provisions of the resolution to the Senior Reserves, was adopted. Mr. McGehee introduced a bill concerning execution sales (gives a stay of twelve months on *fi fa.*) Mr. Jordan, a bill for the protection of persons exempted from military service (proposes to punish any real or pretended Confederate States officer who by force or fraud shall inflict or delude into the military service of said Confederate States, any person now exempted therefrom by law.) Mr. Faison, a bill to authorize the imposition of a road tax by the county court of Duplin. The bill in relation to salaries and fees was passed, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Thursday, after some unimportant business, Mr Fowle's habeas corpus resolutions were taken up and Mr. Warren said he had always and ever expected to resist illegal interferences, among which he classed this suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. Twice before this privilege had been suspended and this third act, now contemplated in secret session, bade fair to be the most barbarous of all. While this suspension was not advocated in his Message by the President, there was sufficient evidence to show it was a favorite measure of his, and against it once more the General Assembly should enter its protest. Mr. W. then went on at length to show from constitutional history, the writings of Madison, &c., that the mention of a privilege in the bill of rights or similar document gave no other than a declaratory sanction to such right, the right itself being inherent, existent prior to all declarations of such existence, and of full force without it. He furthermore argued that the default to constitute a Supreme Court, as the Constitution and symmetry of our government required, was a bar to the legal enactment of any such law of suspension, for by such default there was no supreme Confederate tribunal to decide on the constitutionality of such Confederate law. No Congressional enactment was of force against the State laws of habeas corpus. The resolutions he believed should be adopted.

Mr. Ward said he was opposed, as was well known, to the whole family of resolutions like the one pending. They were the media of attack on the government, and just at a time when every effort should be made to hold up the hands of those in authority.

Mr. Warren moved to amend by inserting as an additional resolution the fourth of the series as hereinafter published. Agreed to, yeas 21, nays 20. The resolutions then passed their second reading by yeas 30, nays 11. The rules were then suspended, and the resolutions passed their third reading, as follows:

Resolved, That the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus extends no further than securing to the party under arrest the right to be carried before a civil tribunal, to have inquired into his claim to be discharged or admitted to bail; and, that the implied power to suspend the writ, contained in the Constitution of the Confederate States, contemplates the suspension of this privilege only.

Resolved, That the provision in the Constitution of the Confederate States, that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," was meant to deny to the Confederate Government all power to make any arrests, except upon warrant from a civil tribunal, and that any arrests otherwise made or authorized by Congress, or trials except by due course of law, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, "are unconstitutional and subversive of every principle of civil liberty, and that North Carolina could not see a violation of this fundamental and reserved right in regard to her citizens, without the deepest concern."

Resolved, That Congress has no constitutional power to impair the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed," by authorizing arrests otherwise than under warrants returnable before the regularly established, constitutional tribunals of the country, "except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger."

Resolved, That until Congress shall see fit to organize a Supreme Court, as is required by the Constitution, any suspension of the writ of habeas corpus must naturally and necessarily operate to deprive the citizen of his constitutional right; and this General Assembly doth therefore protest against any legislation upon the subject whatsoever.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to protest, at all times, against every infringement of the foregoing principles of civil rights and constitutional liberty.

Mr. Wiggins from the committee reported in favor of adjournment on the 7th inst to the 1st Monday in April. Mr. Ellis favored an early adjournment, and thought that if the people were there and fully apprised of their conduct members would be hailed heading from the hails. The matter was then tabled.

The House resolutions for relief of prisoners were passed. They request the Governor to make every effort to have the prisoners of war of this State, in the North, furnished with clothing, etc., by proposing, in case this be done by the Federal authorities, to supply similar articles to the yankee prisoners at Salisbury.

In the Commons, on Thursday, Mr. McGehee introduced a resolution for the relief of North Carolina prisoners of war. Passed, under suspension of the rules, its various readings, engrossed, and sent to the Senate. [See above.]

Mr. Dargan introduced a resolution proposing an adjournment on Saturday next, the 4th, to the 3d Thursday in May. Mr. Cowles moved to amend by the adoption of a substitute from the committee on adjournment, to adjourn on Tuesday next, the 7th, to the first Monday in April. Not agreed to—yeas 37, nays 62.

Mr. McLean opposed the idea of further continuing in session. There was no reason for not adjourning that was of any force, the only cause assigned being a mere contingency—that something would be done. For himself he wanted no compromise or discussion. He was for no low seat in the synagogue. He would never accept anything, under any circumstances, but the absolute and unqualified independence of the South, and would have this or die in the last ditch. [Great and continuous applause, which the Speaker found some difficulty in checking.]

Mr. Phillips said there were substantial reasons for remaining in session. The State delegation in Congress had earnestly desired the legislature should be in session on the first of March and as to the statement that we had no accurate information it must be remembered that the proceedings were in secret session in Richmond and we could not now, of course, learn particulars.

Mr. Dargan then advocated the passage of his resolution.

Mr. Grissom moved to lay it on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 48, nays 58, and after a scattering debate the resolution was adopted and transmitted to the Senate.

In the Senate, on Friday, a resolution to procure details to construct smut machines was rejected, 17 to 9. Resolutions from the House that no more Magistrates were needed were tabled. The House resolutions in relation to Dr. Ritter of Chowan [lately published in Observer] were passed. A bill to impose a tax of 90 per cent on collections of specie made on execution sales was tabled.

In the Commons on Friday, Mr. Peace introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, We have heard with the greatest pleasure and heartfelt satisfaction that negotiations for peace have been inaugurated by the Governments at Richmond and Washington, yet the maxim, that in time of war while "we hold the olive branch in one hand we should hold the sword in the other" therefore,

"Resolved, That until the issue of these negotiations is known, North Carolina will not abate one *jot or tittle* of her determination and zeal for a vigorous prosecution of the war to an honorable peace." Unanimously adopted.

Bills to prevent the sacrifice of property by sale under executions for specie, and to allow further time wherein to perfect titles to lands entered, passed respectively their third readings; and the bill to prevent the exaction of specie payments was then brought before the House and discussed at some length. Mr. McGehee introduced a substitute for the bill, to provide in substance that specie payment shall not be exacted for contracts made now on a currency basis; which substitute was accepted by the House, and passed in lieu of the original bill by yeas 65, nays 23.

The committee on the election of Insane Asylum Directors reported four elections, those of Messrs. Jordan, Patterson, Caldwell and Worth, one vacancy still remaining.

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, Feb'y 5, 1865.

Editors Observer:—The great event of the week has been the return of the Legislative embassy to Richmond. Messrs. Pool, Hall, Carter and Person arrived about one o'clock on yesterday morning, and after the transaction of the morning business proceeded at 3 o clock to unfold their tales in secret session. As yet but little has transpired of what their report is, but it is significantly hinted that it is such as must delight the hearts of those who want no peace but one that shall bring Independence in its train. Thus it is understood that a certain commoner, who went to Richmond disposed to believe no good thing could come out of that political Nazareth, is now a devout upholder of the government and is for war to the knife against our common enemy. The substance, furthermore of the report made in either House is understood to be a conversation had with his Excellency the President on the 31st of last month—a conversation which, by setting before the minds of the commissioners the state of the country as now officially known, and especially by impressing on them that moral weakness, and no less of material strength, is the danger of the cause, has done much to inspire a renewed confidence in the present conduct of affairs. Warned in some measure by the speedy disfurgement of the proceedings in their late secret session, the Legislature has this time kept things so close, that but little has leaked out. That little is of an encouraging nature, however, and so far as present sources of information show, is to the effect that no terms will be accepted by the Government, as long as a liberty of choice is left, but such as shall recognize our absolute independence of any earthly power whatsoever.

One other matter touched upon, it is understood, in the conversation with the President was the arming of the slaves, and it is believed the representations of his Excellency on this subject have had some weight in changing the views of some of the commissioners. With this much upon the results of the commission, and the further fact that those who, before hearing the report, were anxious to remove the seat of secrecy from the whole proceedings, are now equally anxious to retain it, all now known in the premises is said.

In the Senate on Saturday last, bills to impose a penalty of $10 on each failure to work on roads; to continue in force, for two years next ensuing, act for the benefit of persons entering vacant lands; to provide that freeholders shall assess the damages where a road is run over private lands; to pay Surgeons of Home Guard examining Boards' expenses (not exceeding $1500 to any one person) heretofore incurred in line of duty (by yeas 22, nays 14); to impose tax of $500 on obtaining charter of incorporation or amendment thereto from the General Assembly; and resolutions authorizing his Excellency the Governor to contract with Stuart, Buchanan & Co. for a supply of salt for 1865, should he deem the State Salt Works unlikely to furnish enough; and to pay Legislative *per diem* and mileage during 1862, 1863, and 1864, to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and secretary of the Board for services in those years. A Resolution declaring North Carolina, despite pending peace movements, would relax no effort to vigorously carry on the war, was unanimously adopted.

The special order, bill to authorize the removal of State troops beyond the State, being before the Senate, was debated at length by Messrs. Dick and Ellis, the former opposing, the latter favoring its passage. Mr. Dick declared in substance that no State had passed a law ordering her troops beyond her borders; that North Carolina could not support the Home Guard if in virtual Confederate service; that $1,000,000 were already due the State, not a cent of which could be obtained; that if taken out, the State forces would be left out, stipulations to the contrary notwithstanding; that the Confederate government had never kept any of its contracts; that the Home Guards could not and would not fight beyond the State; and that their absence would leave the fields untilled, cause industrial pursuits to languish, and give the disorganizing influences of the day full sweep.

Mr. Ellis said, South Carolina had signified a willingness to send her troops to meet the enemy beyond her borders; that the Confederate Government had paid large sums of money to the State; that the Home Guards would go beyond the State, if ordered, and fight with all the courage of their brothers before them; and that the Senator had caused North Carolina to follow the lead of South Carolina, and moreover connected North Carolina to these Confederate States that never kept, as he charged, a contract, by his own act, his own contract, the Senator was bound to support and assist the soldiers under the flag where he placed them. And were he in the Senator's place he would do it. He would stand by them to the last and tell them that for their support they should have the last grain of corn in North Carolina.

The Senate, after a ballot for a Director of the Insane Asylum, then adjourned till 8 p. m. at which time it went into secret session, continuing therein till 7 p. m. when it adjourned.

In the House, bills concerning the police of the town of Kinston; to amend the charter of the N. C. Express Co; to incorporate the Big Falls Toll Bridge Co.; to incorporate the Conservative publishing Co; to amend the charter of the Yadkin College and the Pittsboro' and Haywood Plank road Co.; and resolutions in favor of W. B. Campbell, T. H. Saunders, and W. A Maroney, Sheriffs, and S. D. Davis, passed their third readings respectively.

A communication from Hon. J. S. Seddon, late Secretary of War, asking the passage of a law to enlarge the guage of the Piedmont Road to five feet, was read and sent to the Senate. Mr. Patterson introduced a bill to declare, that in all cases hereafter during the war, contracts, when not otherwise expressed, shall be deemed made and payable in Confederate currency. The Military Committee substitute for the Home Guard bill was rejected, yeas 7, nays 75, and the House adjourned, meeting at 3 p. m. in secret session. T. P.

FROM RALEIGH.—A private letter, at hand this morning, informs us that "the interview of the Legislative Commission with President Davis had had a wonderful effect on the commissioners, and its effects will be seen ere long in a change of sentiment for the better, if I be not greatly mistaken."

Forrest at his old Tricks.—Forrest's cavalry, on the 27th ult., says a private letter in the Mobile Register, pitched into the Yankee cavalry north of the Tennessee, whipping them badly, capturing some artillery, several stands of colors and some prisoners, [between 1200 and 1700,] and driving them back to within 17 miles of Nashville.

Gold.—Gold was stiff at forty-five yesterday, but it was not much in demand, and there was a prospect of a decline.—*Richmond Dispatch, 2d.*

Negro Sales.—At a sale of negroes by W. F. Askew & Co., on the 2d inst., negro men brought as high as $7,500, boys 10 to 12 years of age $3,500 to $4,000.—*Raleigh Conservative, 4th.*

MARRIED,

At the house of the bride's father in Duplin county, N. C., by the Rev. Mr. Sprunt, Lieut. L. E. DUFFY, of Onslow county, to Miss KATE P. HERRING.

DIED,

In Greensborough, on the 30th ult., Dr. DAVID P. WEIR, Treasurer of the Saving's Bank of that place.

H. N. BROWN & CO.,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
General Commission Merchants.
OBEY exchange instruction on consignments of sheetings and yarns
References: J. H. Hall, W. N. Tillinghast and Jos. Uzley.
Jan'y 31. 1-1m

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From the United States.—The Peace Question.—RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—The New York Herald of the 2d contains the following special dispatch from Washington:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—We have had a surfeit of Peace rumors to-day, and it is exceedingly difficult out of the mass of contradictory statements to arrive at the truth. The facts appear to be these: A delegation from Richmond was admitted within our lines yesterday, and to-day went down the James river on army transports. They were stopped at Fortress Monroe, and Sec'y Seward started for Annapolis at noon to meet them. There is reason to believe that they will not come to Washington at present, but that any negotiations or conference in regard to a settlement of the difficulties will be conducted at Fort Monroe by Mr. Seward in behalf of the Government. The whole affair is involved in a good deal of mystery."

The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore American announces Mr. Seward's arrival there on the 1st, and the immediate departure of himself and Secretary to Fort Monroe to meet the rebel commissioners.

The Baltimore American in reference to the Peace question asserts positively that Mr. Blair was authorized by Lincoln to communicate his willingness to give a hearing to any persons of influence who may come from the States in rebellion, with or without authority from President Davis, to treat for Peace upon the basis of submission to the Union.

The (yankee) House of Representatives has adopted the Senate resolution abolishing slavery in the United States. Salutes in honor of the event were fired in various cities on the 1st. The Maryland House of Delegates has concurred in the amendment [of the Constitution abolishing slavery.]

Two disastrous fires occurred in Savannah on the 27th ult., destroying a large number of buildings. By the second fire ten blocks were burned. 10,000 bales of cotton have been shipped north from Savannah, and a large number of other vessels are being crowded with it.

Gen. Grant has recently visited Fort Fisher. He returned to Fort Monroe on Monday.

The military authorities have issued orders banishing from Missouri the wives and children of all men in the rebel military service.

Brazil is now at war with both Uruguay and Paraguay. Gold closed in New York on the 1st at 204.

Return of a Niagara Falls Negotiator—An unfounded Report.—RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—C. C. Clay, Jr., formerly Senator from Alabama and late negotiator at Niagara, has arrived at a Confederate port.

Commissary General Northrop has not resigned, as was reported.

Sherman's Movements.—A dispatch dated Lawtonville, Jan'y 31st, says: "The 20th Army Corps is now near Robertville. One division marched up on the Georgia side, crossing the river at Sister's Ferry. The 14th Army Corps is still in Georgia, near Sister's Ferry. Some prisoners taken say that they are marching to Augusta, others to Branchville and Charleston. Prisoners taken this evening think Branchville is the point. The enemy are burning all good houses in their line of march. The enemy bring their forage and other supplies to Sister's Ferry on transports"—*Chas Courier, 2d inst.*

Interesting from the Trans-Mississippi.—Through the politeness of Maj. J. S. Grinnan, recently arrived here from Texas on business of the government, we have some interesting intelligence from the region of the Trans-Mississippi.

Our forces had fallen back, in last December, from the line of the Ouachita river, on account of the difficulty of supplies. But it was not supposed that our military authorities intended to abandon any portion of Texas. A Shreveport paper says: "We are satisfied that it is not the intention of Gen. Smith to abandon a foot of ground, either in Arkansas or Louisiana; that he will be prepared to enter the campaign next spring with larger and better disciplined armies than have been marshalled in this department since the war began."

Major Grinnan left Texas about 30 days ago, and gives a striking account of the abundant prosperity of that State. Even in the time of war a tide of emigration is flowing in there; many of the planters on Red river, and throughout Arkansas, having come into Texas to find homes there and employment for their capital. Cotton is being exported in vast quantities; business thrives; and Confederate money and stocks are looking up at rates which should teach us a lesson in Richmond. Maj. Grinnan says that when he left San Antonio, thirty days ago, gold was selling at 10 to 13 for 1 in Confederate notes.

It appears that a most extraordinary market for government stocks has sprung up in Texas; which is accounted for by the fact that foreign capitalists are investing largely in them in course of trade—especially in the fifteen million loan. The Houston Telegraph says that the 6 per cents are selling from 135 to 180; and adds that the fifteen million loan, for peculiar reasons, is "worth *ninety cents in specie* in this market."—*Richmond Examiner, 2d.*

What does it Mean?—The San Antonio Herald says the French, on arriving in Matamoras, complimented the Confederate flag with a hearty salute, while they passed by the Yankee flag in silent contempt. Our flag is reported to be waving over stores, taverns and saloons all over the city of Matamoras.

The Yankee Raids on Weldon.—The raid up the Chowan towards Weldon, as we predicted, was abandoned before it accomplished anything. The measures taken to check and destroy this column, had it advanced to Weldon, were complete.—*Exp.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb'y 6

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 6 00. Pork 4 00. Lard 6 00.
Beef 1 60 to 2 00 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 6 00. Butter 10 00 to 12 00.
Cotton 2 00. Coffee 40 00.
Cotton Yarn—50 00 to 65 00 per bunch.
Cotton 2 00. Coffee 40 00.
Cotton Yarn—50 00 to 65 00 per bunch.
Cotton Cards, retail $5 to $10. Dried Fruit $2.
Eggs 3 00 per dozen.
Flour $380 to $350.
Fodder $15 to $20. Hay $15 Shucks $15.
Flaxseed 15 00 per bu.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 5 25 by bale
Grain—Corn $25 to $30 Wheat $50. Rye $35 00
Oats 15 00. Peas $30 00
Green Apples 30 00 to 50 00 per bushel.
Hides—Green 3 50, dry 6 00 to 7 00
Iron—Sweden $6 to $7, country made 4 00 to 5 00
Leather 25 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $35 00. Apple and Peach Brandy $85 00. Grape Brandy $80 to $100.
Molasses, country made, 30 00 by bbl
Nails 4 50 to 5 00 per lb.
Onions $35 per bushel. Powder $40 to $50 per lb.
Potatoes—Irish $25 bush; sweet $15.
Rice 2 00
Brown Sugar 15 00 to 18 00.
Soda retail 12 50 per lb. Shot $10 to $12.
Soap—Family Bar 5 00 per lb., Toilet 8 00 to 10 00.
Salt 75 00 per bushel
Spirits Turpentine 5 00 per gallon.
Tallow 6 00 Wool $10.
Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

BY E. L. PEMBERTON,
POWDER;
SHOT, BY THE BAG;
HOOP SKIRTS, BEST QUALITY;
ONE LARGE LETTER PRESS;
ONE 7 QUIRE LEDGER;
ONE BILL BOOK.
Feb'y 6. 7-2t

Fine French Calf Skins!
I HAVE for sale a few fine FRENCH WAXED CALF SKINS D. McLAURIN.
Feb'y 6. 7-2t

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH
OFFERS FOR SALE:
Corn, Bacon, Flour, Tallow, Candles, Cotton Yarn, Sheeting, Tobacco, Snuff, (Carolina Bells,) Rice, Peas, Hair Pins, superior quality Pencils, Pen-points, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pen Holders, Brown Windsor Soap, &c., &c., &c., &c.
Feb'y 6 7-4t

Notice to Soldiers' Families.
BOXES sent to my care by members of the garrison at Fort Fisher, will find all which were not recalled after first attack, at the office of Capt. R. M. Orrell, Fayetteville. J. C. BLOCKER.
Feb'y 6. 7-1t

Second Edition.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 6, 2½ P. M.

The Peace Commission a Failure!—The Commissioners Returned!—RICHMOND, Feb'y 5.—The Commissioners returned from Fortress Monroe last night. They had an interview with Lincoln and Seward, and were informed substantially that Peace could only be attained by unconditional submission to the laws of the United States, and that the slavery question had been disposed of by the action of the Federal Congress abolishing slavery in the United States.

It is understood that an official statement from the Commissioners will be laid before Congress to-morrow.

[We hope that the people of the Confederacy, to a man, will tell Lincoln and Seward that they will NEVER SUBMIT, either unconditionally or otherwise. Let there be meetings, everywhere, as in 1861.

OBSERVER.]

Yankee Movement at Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—The enemy demonstrated heavily on our right to-day. Our pickets in Garrett's front were driven in early this morning, and a portion of the enemy's force reached the Vaughan Road and crossed Harper's Run. Some skirmishing has occurred, but as yet there has been no engagement. The object of the movement has not been developed.

The enemy's trains have been running incessantly for the last two nights, conveying troops it is supposed.

From 7 to 11 o'clock last night there was the heaviest cannonading on our right which has occurred for weeks. The enemy were shelling our Chesterfield works. No casualties on our side.

From the United States.—RICHMOND, Feb'y 5.—The New York World of the 31st occupies its space with the proceedings and speeches of the Board of Supervisors relative to the approaching draft in that city. The quota having been increased from 4,000 to 20,000 several Supervisors intimated that another riot is inevitable if the draft is enforced. The World says: "We counsel the people of this city to restrain their indignation, although we are well aware that they are intensely excited." The draft takes place on the 15th. Another committee has been sent to Washington, to urge reduction of the quota.

BANK STOCK,
SALT AND SILVER WARE.
ON Thursday next 9th inst., will be sold at Auction,
20 Shares Capital Stock Bank of Fayetteville;
100 Bushels Dry Salt;
1 Splendid Tea Set—Plated Ware;
600 Lbs. Bar Iron;
1 Large Stock and Dye—extra Dyes;
1 Gentleman's Long Shawl;
1 Lot Crockery and Glass Ware;
1 Bbl Vinegar.
JOHN H. COOK, Auc'r
Feb'y 6. 1tpd

AUCTION SALE,
By H. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.
ON TUESDAY afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, will be sold at my Store,
35 000 Percussion Caps, 5 lbs bl'k Flax Thread,
20 boxes London Mustard, 16 p's No 10 Cotton Cards,
1 ream English Letter Paper (good), 6 French Waxed Calf Skins,
1 bag Black Pepper,
3 Cottage Bedsteads, 1 Cooking Stove in order,
1 Parlor Stove, 1 Wash Stand, 1 Desk,
Lot of Books,
1 Large Cut Glass Bowl and Lid,
1 Gilts Castor Stand—12 Cups,
10 Cut Glass Goblets,
6 " " Claret Glasses,
12 " " Egg Glasses,
2 Salt Cellars,
1 set Silver Castors—6 glasses out,
15 pair Gent's Calf Skin Shoes (English,)
1 Fine Cloth Overcoat
1 One Horse Carriage in good order,
1 Fine Album inlaid with Pearl,
4 inlaid gold Vases,
4 sets Knives and Forks.
ALSO,
A large lot of Jewelry.
Also, will be rented at the same time, a DWELLING HOUSE on Moore street, with a good garden attached.
Feb'y 6 1t

Negroes to Hire at Auction.
ON FRIDAY next, 10th inst., will be hired at auction, 5 well trained Farm Hands; 1 Woman, good cook and washer J. H. COOK Auc'r
Feb'y 6. 1t

North Carolina Baptist and Statistical Almanac for 1865.
COMPILED BY REV. S. B. COBB.

SECULAR CONTENTS.
Important events of the War in North Carolina.
Table of General Officers furnished by N. C. during the War.
List of Colonels, Brigades, and Chaplains of N. C. Regiments and Battalions, and number of troops furnished during the War.
Officers, Executive and Judicial, of the Confederate and State Governments.
Members of Congress, members of the N. C. General Assembly, Governors, Capitals, and dates of Secession of the several Confederate States.
Other interesting matter, on the calculation of Time, Origin of Old and New Christmas, Beginning of the year in different nations, &c.
RELIGIOUS CONTENTS.
What their opponents say of us Baptists.
List of Baptist Associations in the State, with a Table of Churches, Ordained and Licensed Ministers, Number in fellowship, Moderator, Clerk, and time of meeting of each Association.
Boards of the Southern Baptist Convention.
Officers and Boards of the N. C. Baptist State Convention and Western N. C. Baptist Convention.
Names and Post offices of Baptist Ministers in N. C.
For sale by ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH
Fayetteville, Feb. 6. 7 2t

WANTED,
LIGHT LEATHER, such as well tanned Calf, Goat or Deer Skins, for which I will pay a fair price in Leather or Sheeting JOHN

THE YANKEE IRONCLADS.

FLAGSHIP MALVERN, OFF FORT FISHER, January 15.

Sir: My late experience with the monitor class of vessels under fire, at sea, and in riding out heavy gales, justifies me in making a special report on the matter. I feel the importance of the Government's receiving accurate information in relation to a class of vessels about which there has been a difference of opinion, and of which we are building quite a number.

My experience has been with the Monadnock, Saugus, Mahopac and Canonicus, all vessels of some difference of construction, and built, I believe, by different contractors. Before leaving Hampton Roads, and while waiting for the army to provide troops for the land part of this expedition, I sent the monitors Canonicus, Mahopac and Saugus up the James river to try what they could do with the rebel batteries at Howlett's and above that point. At Howlett's the enemy had a heavy gun mounted (a 200 pounder Brooke's rifle,) which was frequently fired at the monitors, but seldom hitting them. One of their shells or shots, however, struck the Saugus fair on the turret, and knocked out and loosened forty bolts. This was owing to the bolts being driven from inside to out, instead of from outside to in. The turret was not materially injured, and was repaired again in about two weeks, and I have been using the Saugus here, against these works, where she has done effective service.

The Canonicus, Mahopac and Monadnock left Hampton Roads on the 13th ultimo, the former two in tow of steamers, the Monadnock going under steam, with a steamer in company. The weather was quite rough, and at times the sea would go over the turrets and down the funnels; but I passed them while at sea, and they were making excellent weather of it. On asking their commander, afterwards, how they got along, the answer was, "O quite well sir; only a little damp."

On arriving at Beaufort, N. C., I filled them up with coal and ammunition. I found a defect in a pump on board the Canonicus—a "centrifugal pump" they called it—which did not fetch the water until there was a foot or more in the vessel. This was a serious defect, and one for which the constructors were very culpable. The Mahopac's decks leaked considerably, and made the officers and crew very uncomfortable.

The monitors started from Beaufort on the 18th ultimo, the Canonicus and Mahopac being towed, the Monadnock declining such assistance. Indeed, she did not require it, outrunning the largest vessels easily, and keeping ahead of all except the very fastest.

On the 21st ultimo it came on to blow hard from the southwest, and a very heavy sea commenced rolling in. The vessels were all anchored in thirteen fathoms water, with a long scope of chain out. Most of the large vessels dragged during the gale. The Tuscarora and Juniata put to sea (I think unnecessarily) while the monitors rode it out beautifully.

I was anchored quite near them, and witnessed their performance. I at first thought I had been imprudent, and had unnecessarily risked the lives of officers and men, but I went to sleep the first night of the gale quite easy in my mind in regard to the monitors. I saw that they were making the best weather and riding easier than any of the other vessels in the fleet. All the transports cut and run; though I think that was quite unnecessary. After the gale, I inquired of the commanders of the monitors how they passed through the ordeal, and they seemed to think they got along very well. The smaller monitors—Mahopac and Canonicus—at times almost disappeared from view, and the commander of the former vessel complained of discomfort, owing to the decks leaking; but the vessels were in no danger at any time.

As to the Monadnock, she could ride out a gale at anchor in the Atlantic ocean. She is certainly a most perfect success so far as the hull and machinery are concerned, and is only defective in some minor details, which, in the building of those vessels, require the superintendence of a thorough seaman and a practical and ingenious man. The Monadnock is capable of crossing the ocean alone (when her compasses are once adjusted properly,) and could destroy any vessel in the French or British navy, lay their towns under contribution, and return again (provided she could pick up coal) without fear of being followed. She could certainly clear any harbor on our coast of blockaders in case we were at war with a foreign Power. As strong and thick as the sides of this vessel are, one heavy shot from Fort Fisher indented the iron on her side armor, without, however, doing any material damage.

These vessels have laid five days under a fire from Fort Fisher, anchored less than eight hundred yards off, and though fired at a great deal, they were seldom hit, and received no injury, except to boats and light matter about decks, which were pretty well cut to pieces. Compared with the Ironsides, their fire is very slow, and not at all calculated to silence heavy batteries, which require a rapid and continuous fire to drive men from their guns; but they are famous coadjutors in a fight, and putein the heavy blows which tell on casemates and bomb proofs. The smaller class of monitors, as at present constructed, will always require the aid of a steamer to tow them and take care of them. In smooth weather they ought to go along by themselves, and when towed, the tow rope should never be less than two hundred fathoms in length. It strains them very much to have a short tow line.

I do not know yet what their real durability is, or would be, in a continuous fire against their turrets. Solid 11 inch or 200 pounder rifles are apt to break something when they strike, and I should be much better satisfied myself to be behind wooden bulwarks and take what comes than to be shut up in an iron turret, not knowing whether it is properly constructed. This, though, is the prejudice of a sailor, and should have no weight whatever. The commanders of the monitors seem to feel quite as home and safe in them, and apprehend no more damage at sea than in any other kind of vessel. Commander Senott, of the Monadnock, remarked that he did not see any difference between her and anything else.

The Saugus joined me after the first day's fight off Fort Fisher, and was towed around from Norfolk by the Nereus in very rough weather. The vessel leaked a good deal through her bows, and some uneasiness was felt for her on that account, but her sea going qualities were spoken of as good. The difficulty was a mechanical one, and in no way detracts from the mechanical qualities of the vessel. There is no great amount of comfort on board these vessels at sea; that is conceded on all sides; but they are seldom at sea, and only exposed when making a voyage. This is the first time, I believe, that the monitors have ridden out heavy gales in an open sea, at anchor, though they have ridden out gales in Charleston roads.

I have only to remark that the principle is a good one, if the vessels are all built like the Monadnock. The fire of these vessels, continued with the fire of such vessels as the New Ironsides and heavy frigates, is very effective, particularly against heavy plated vessels, bomb proofs and stone or brick walls. I have never yet seen a vessel that came up to my ideas of what is required for offensive operations as much as the Ironsides. She combines very many good qualities. The most important is the comfort with which the people on board of her live, though she would be no match for the Monadnock in a fight, the latter having more speed.

The accuracy of fire is, I think, in favor of the Ironsides, judging from what I have seen here. The turrets get filled with smoke, and do not clear as quick as the Ironsides, though the defect could be avoided by not firing both guns so near together. These impressions of mine are formed from a short experience with monitors, but I think they will be found correct, provided the monitors are properly built.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan'y 31, 1865.

Messrs. Editors:—When the people of the South saw that their interests and self respect would no longer sanction a continuance in the political union with the North, they did not desire the conflict which has been waged so relentlessly against them and their institutions; they had no spite to wreak on their adversaries; they knew not the bitterness and hatred which would have induced them to pile wrong and injury in agony of vengeance on the heads of their enemies. They sought rather to conciliate—not in a base spirit of subservient fear, but firmly and manfully to demand inalienable rights and appeal to reason for support and sustenance; they sought rather to act quietly, deliberately, calmly; and sued, so far as an honorable pride would justify, for a peaceful and unprejudiced recognition of their right to self government. But in spite of all this—in spite of their unwillingness to appeal to the arbitrament of the sword—the war was forced upon them, and has been prosecuted with a vindictive disregard of the dictates of humanity and the laws of civilisation. They have failed in any measure to heed the earnest cry on our part for an honorable warfare, for a respect to those rules which have been established for the government of enlightened nations, and have ruthlessly torn down all the barriers and despised all the land-marks that divide the customs of civilization from the barbarous usages of savage peoples.

They have fought our people with an angry and furious madness; they have not hesitated to pour out their venom from the copious depths of the vials of their indignant wrath; they have been no respecters of persons or things; and so long as they have felt any assurances of success, any hope of driving our people through their yoke, they have not deigned even to listen to our expressions of a desire for peace; nor have they been willing to promise any more acceptable terms for a settlement than those which generous Russia and her allies meted out to the brave countrymen of Kosciusko.

Now, however, the roar of the English lion, or perhaps the defiant fluttering of the insolent Gonfalon of French conquest as it waves in alliance with the Imperial colors of the Mexican Emperor, and points significantly towards the Pacific shores, and hopes ere long to be planted on the mountain tops that hang in majestic splendor o'er the golden valleys of the Colorado; or perhaps an exhaustion of men or of treasure, or of proper war spirit, has begun to frighten the valiant nation across the Potomac, they grow wonderous kind, and are preparing—if not already prepared—to offer us our independence on condition that we will with them unite in a treaty of offence and defence, based on the assertion and establishment of the position in regard to foreign colonization and conquest, as set forth in the celebrated message of President Monroe.

Shall we accept this basis of settlement? Shall we forget the wrongs inflicted, the murders perpetrated, the violation of honored households committed, and the robberies and insults and crimes visited by that people on our country and our countrymen and women? Shall we forbear our just resentment of their injuries? Shall we forget their atrocious felonies, and unite with them against a people who if they have not been alive with sympathy and assistance for us in our sufferings, at least have not inflicted harm nor persecuted us with oppressions; and who have not withheld their admiration nor their treasure in administering to the wants of our brave prisoners?

It will be insisted by those who would willingly accept this alliance if coupled with independence, that we have had enough of war; that peace is the great panacea, the powerful cure for all our wounds and the potent agency for the oblivion of all our wrongs; that if we accept such propositions we may retain slavery and our independence will be assured, and all the ends we aimed at attained. It will be urged that we may be called upon by France and England, in the event of recognition and intervention, to abolish the one for the sake of the other's retention.

But is this so? Peace will not be the result of such an alliance, because the armies that now confront Grant and Sherman will be consolidated with those armies that are arrayed in battle against them, and carried still further from home to maintain the tenets of the Monroe doctrine.

Neither will it be necessary to relinquish the right of property in slaves, if France and England should agree to intervene.

It is a well known fact that the experiment of India cotton in England has to a very great extent failed. Coarse fabrics can be manufactured from the Indian cotton, but those of fine texture require the American cotton. Most of the English factories are engaged in the manufacture of the finer goods; and without the American cotton, or in other words without the slave labor of the South, the manufacturing interests of Great Britain must decline.

Besides this interest of England, there is a much greater one with France. For a century that country has not been so powerful in a military point of view, nor so poor financially as she now is; and all the hopes for the financial aggrandizement of the Empire are centred in Mexico; for, although seemingly independent, Mexico is but the colony of France. On the development of the resources and wealth of that country rest her hopes; and to develop these resources, and to employ beneficially the fertile plains of the great valley where all the hidden stores of accumulated riches lie buried, *slave labor must be introduced into Maximilian's dominions.* The peons have been tried, and yet Mexico has no commercial importance, because her agricultural importance is not vast, nor can that agricultural importance ever be established without a compulsory system of negro labor being inaugurated.

With such considerations as these the two great powers of Europe cannot long remain quiet; they must sooner or later determine to assist the South in the attainment of her independence, and must insist on the preservation of the peculiar institution.

Then will it not be far better, if we are to be under obligations to any foreign power for our national existence, to owe that gratitude to those who have done us no hurt, rather than by too hasty action swap ourselves into another war for our independence, and that in alliance with the hated foeman who has so ruthlessly invaded the hearthstones of our land? SOUTHERNER.

Soldiers' Papers—The President's veto was on the ground that the bill is in violation of the Constitution and of the tax laws.

Gold.—Gold has fallen in Raleigh during the last ten days from 70 to 35.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

COOKE'S BRIGADE, A. N. VA., Jan 21.

Messrs Editors: I am glad to inform you that we are doing pretty well here yet, able to flaunt the flag of freedom in the face of the hated foe and bid defiance to the greatest army of our powerful enemy, notwithstanding disasters have come thick and fast upon us in other quarters, and for the time *our* country appears shrouded in darkness and gloom. If our people would only open their eyes to the true condition of affairs, they could easily see that there is not sufficient reason for such despondency, and that our late reverses are by no means the great and true cause of the present state of feeling, which is certainly a disgrace to *men*, (Southern-born freemen) fighting for every thing that makes life endurable. We are not united and determined enough yet, to succeed in a cause of life and death like this. Many, too many, of our citizens of wealth and influence have never yet had any idea of sacrificing their property and personal comforts, much less making up their minds to give *all*, together with life and their sacred honor, for the cause which is our only hope. They have been willing to do a great deal so long as every thing goes on around them about as well as usual. But now that the tug of war has come in earnest, and they see that the price of liberty must be paid, and that blood, treasure, hardships, and eternal vigilance is that price, they turn pale, tremble, and begin to get weak in the knees. "What, must we actually put our shoulders to the wheel and help! Must we suffer and undergo hardships, and lose our property, risk our lives! I never thought it would come to this!" But it has come to that and it is too late to turn back now; there is no compromise with our unscrupulous enemy. We want unity of feeling and purpose. We want every man and woman in our country to expect nothing else, but that with God's help we will and must succeed, and then every one will be willing to do his and her part. Then gloom and dark clouds will vanish, and the sun of Southern Liberty, beautifully, brilliantly bright and purified by the fiery ordeal through which it has passed, will shine forth in all its glory.

Does any intelligent man believe that we can be subjugated if we are firmly united and determined to be free at all hazards? If so, he ignores all the teachings of history and acknowledges that we are inferior to all the nations and countries of modern times. The yankees themselves, at least the rational portion of them, admit that if we make up our minds to give up for a time, all the luxuries of life, we are unconquerable, and point to the Florida war where the whole power of the United States was engaged 20 years in subjugating the remnant of a few tribes of Indians. Then, where is the man of sense who believes that a country as extensive, as full of resources as ours, can be subjugated if it is defended by a brave, united people? But we are not united, and that accounts in a great degree for our apparent weakness, and our sad disasters. There are too many traitors among us. There are too many growling, grumbling croakers among us. There are too many who wish to occupy a neutral position, willing for others to fight and sacrifice and gain independence if they can, and then come in themselves for an equal share of the honor and advantages. But should evil come, then not having committed themselves they can crouch at the feet of the conqueror and obtain better terms. Suppose you were travelling on the cars in company with crowds of N. C. soldiers returning to their commands and should see and hear a member of Congress from N. C. telling them openly "that it was useless to fight or contend any longer, that we were whipped, the Confederacy is gone up," and a great deal more of the same sort, would you be surprised that most of those soldiers should become disconcerted, that some of the ignorant and weak minded would slip off at the next station and return home or go on to camp to discourage and persuade their friends to go home with them? I think not. If a member of Congress from their own State tells them that he *would not leave his home* to go and fight for the country, and never intended to do it from the first, or language to that amount, we need not be surprised that those who think he is an *Honorable* man, and knows more about it than they, should want to go and do likewise. I am compelled to say that this is not a case of supposition merely but a shameful, disgraceful fact. It is too true that men in high positions, members of Congress, go about and openly (and God and our enemy only know what they are doing in secret) discourage our people and soldiers, thereby, to the extent that we are damaged, giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Then there are a legion of smaller fry, exempted, how I do not know, who are always nosing around about depots and public places trying to get a little gold and silver and a few "greenbacks," &c. Then they discourage the soldiers, tell them they are surprised at them for going out and suffering and fighting as they do—"I never intend to do it; it is just as I expected, we are whipped, and it is foolishness to contend longer. Mr. ——, (a certain editor in N. C.) will yet be a great man." All such talk as that coming from men who appear to be decent and intelligent has its effect on many.

These are some of the great causes of the present gloomy state of feeling. When you hear a man in conversation, in his speeches and writings, always abusing the government, the administration, and all in connection with it, and never recollecting to compliment the enemies of his country in the same way, you may mark *him;* he is following the trace of Brownlow, Cobb and Foote, and only wants a good opportunity to prove it. Such a course is the natural consequence of all their teaching and doctrine, and it is to be regretted that such men by their hypocritical cant about the freedom of speech and of the press, and by pretending all the time to be the real and best friends of the country, are allowed to disgrace and damage our cause; for it is a disgrace for any country to be bamboozled in such a manner by so many in the same way, and they leave more or less influence behind. But the sooner all such leave, or are made to leave, the better for us. All such cowardly, traitorous rascals, who are doing us as little good as they can, and only waiting and wishing for the enemy to come and commence his rule, ought to be sent out of Dixie whether or why. Is there no way to reach them and purify our political atmosphere? If we can do it we will overcome a great enemy. There is no necessity for despondent feelings. We can yet maintain an army that will defy the enemy, if the people at home will economize and make up their minds to sacrifice more of the luxuries and comforts of life rather than be subjugated, and for the sake of liberty. We need a little more of the spirit of our forefathers. Many of our people have scarcely felt the war yet in some respects, and are ready to give up at the very time when every effort should be made. Though we may be entirely cut off from the world, still we have the means and resources within ourselves, if properly applied and made use of by a determined people, to insure final success against all the odds our yankee enemy may be able to bring against us. The crisis is upon us, if we meet it like men we are safe. LEON.

Explosion.—The Rowan, a new and elegant engine on the North Carolina Railroad, blew up on Thursday near High Point, killing James Martin, the engineer, and the fireman.

Raleigh Conservative, 28th.

A GLANCE AT NEW YORK

[From the New York Police Gazette, Jan. 14th.]

The Board of the Metropolitan Police have recently submitted to the Governor their annual report, in which they show, what we have repeatedly demonstrated, that crimes of all kinds are increasing at an unparalleled rate in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. This report also reiterates the statements so often made in our journal, "that in no other cities in the civilized world—not the theatre of actual war—is human life so lightly prized, and subjected to so great hazards from violence, as in this metropolis and its suburbs;" and, furthermore, "that in no other such cities does the machinery of criminal justice so signally fail to restrain or punish serious and capital offences." The number of arrests last year, for crimes of a violent and serious character, reached the aggregate of 742, being an excess of more than 200 over those of the preceding year. Five policemen were killed, and thirteen seriously wounded, in desperate encounters with ruffians. These and other statistics embodied in the report, show indeed that crime and vice are making appalling inroads in our midst; but full as are these statistics, they are far from giving a complete picture of the actual condition of things, and of the thousand influences that are at work to corrupt and poison the very fountains of social life. To comprehend the full enormity of the evil, one must look beyond the police and prison records. He must consider the indications the courts are giving, every day, of a wide spread, shameless political corruption. Such cases as Woodyke, Op Dyke, and scores of others we could name, speak in thunder tones of the rot that is spreading through our whole political system. He must observe the rapidly multiplying proofs of a general decline of virtue, as shown in the endless series of divorce and seduction cases, the prosecutions for *crim. con.*, bastardy and rape, and in the numerous and flourishing brothels that are allowed to be kept open on every hand without any show of regulation or restraint. He must note the general mania for wealth, the frequent defalcations embezzlements, swindles, and all similar forms of dishonesty, inducing general distrust, and betokening a lamentable wide-spread decay of the simplest principles of commercial integrity. He must mark also how many of the young are being brought up in habits of insubordination, in ignorance, and even positively trained to theft and crime by their own parents. He must observe society not only in business and in domestic life, but in its amusements and gala day celebrations. The villains that swarm in the streets, and garrets, and cellars, and princely palaces of the city, re appear on the stage in the theatres, and, decked out in tinsel and gauze, entrance, night after night, eager crowds of rich and poor, old and young. To see the Don Juans and Dick Turpins, and their various grades of rivals reenact their successful career of crime, is to the New Yorkers of to-day what the sight of the blood and butchery of the amphitheatre was to the men and women of ancient Rome. Which is the less depraved taste of the two it would be hard to decide.

If we note amusements of the sexes elsewhere, what do they show? Men herding by themselves in revel, and in conclaves, for a thousand different forms of dissipation, and women following hard on their example. There is always much of this in a great city like New York, but now it appears to an unparalleled extent. It seems as it a sort of madness had taken possession of a large number of the "weaker vessels," and, cutting loose from the refinements and modesty of their sex, they were giving free rein to their wildest passions. How can we explain this? They belong to no class of society, among them are the rich and poor, the high and low. Women have been seen in their carriages, with their retinue of servants in livery, and the proud escutcheons of their families emblazoned on the panels, riding through the streets in a state of disgraceful intoxication.

While the streets are red with the blood of murdered victims, and the ring of pistol shots is almost as constant as the picket firing before the Army of the James, is it strange that we should see corresponding enormities perpetrated by the female part of society? It seems to us not. When women, apparently respectable, are seen in the streets under the influence of liquor, as they were the day succeeding last New Year's day, it may be well said to be a mournful commentary on the civilization of the 19th century of the Christian era. What, and where, is the remedy?

Sorghum—Time to Harvest—After many years' experience in this cereal, I have arrived at the following conclusion. That it attains a point of maturity, beyond which it deteriorates. That point is the shedding off the blooms and the formation of seed. The maturity of seed detracts starch and sugar from the plant.

Glucose or grape sugar is manufactured in France from starch for sweetening wine. So there must be a lot of cane sugar and glucose sustained in maturing seed. The Havana sugar-cane does not attain to this point of maturity at all in Louisiana. It does not bloom there, and but sparingly in the West Indies; and even there it cannot be propagated from seed. We, therefore, conclude that this cane does not arrive to the maturity that sorghum does, on commencing to seed. We conclude, also, that we can harvest two crops—one in July or August, and the other in September or October—in the same year, on the same ground and from the same seed and roots. We made this past season good syrup from the second growth or sprouts, even after waiting for the seed of first crop to mature before harvesting the first crop.

Prices.—Gold; the barometer of prices, and which acts like a balance weight, throwing the scale up or down, having fallen more than half its premium over Confederate treasury notes, flour, the first of staple commodities, has fallen in ten days nearly three hundred dollars per barrel; and the minor articles that enter into the necessaries of life are bound, in the nature of things, and true to the rule of cause and effect, to descend in proportion. The restaurant keepers, who, a few days ago, advanced their rates fifty per cent in anticipation of a continuous rise in gold, are debating the propriety of putting them down again. People will not tolerate extortionate prices when there is good reason for the contrary; and there is no reason now why provisions should not conform in price with the standard established by gold.—*Richmond Examiner, 27th.*

Sunday—Sunday is fast becoming a marked day in the annals of this town, as well as of the country at large. On Sunday, December 25th, 1864—Christmas day—the guns of the enemy, booming from over fifty vessels, disturbed the solemnity of a solemn Christian festival, and mingled in sad discord with the sounds of prayer and praise which ascended from the Churches in our midst. On Sunday, January 15th, 1865, the united naval and military force of the expedition against Wilmington engaged in fierce hand to hand conflict with the gallant defenders of Fort Fisher from 3½ until 10 P. M., losing 1000 of their own men, and disabling or killing several hundreds of ours, celebrating the resurrection of their Saviour by a carnival of death, only exceeded in extent, and hardly equaled in violence, by the greatest struggles of this or any other war.

Wil. Journal.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT,

Appointing a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, with Thanksgiving.

The Congress of the Confederate States have, by a joint resolution, invited me to appoint a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer, with thanksgiving to Almighty God.

It is our solemn duty, at all times, and more especially in a season of public trial and adversity, to acknowledge our dependence on His mercy, and to bow in humble submission before His footstool, confessing our manifold sins, supplicating His gracious pardon, imploring His Divine help, and devoutly rendering thanks for the many and great blessings which He has vouchsafed to us.

Let the hearts of our people turn contritely and trustfully unto God; let us recognise in His chastening hand the correction of a Father, and submissively pray that the trials and sufferings which have so long borne heavily upon us, may be turned away by his merciful love; that His sustaining grace be given to our people, and His divine wisdom imparted to our rulers; that the Lord of Hosts will be with our armies, and fight for us against our enemies; and that He will graciously take our cause into His own hand and mercifully establish for us a lasting, just and honorable peace and independence.

And let us not forget to render unto His holy name the thanks and praise which are so justly due for His great goodness, and for the many mercies which He has extended to us amid the trials and sufferings of protracted and bloody war.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, appointing Friday, the 10th day of March next, as a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer, (with thanksgiving,) for "invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God;" and I do earnestly invite all soldiers and citizens to observe the same in a spirit of reverence, penitence and prayer.

{SEAL.} Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 25th day of January, in the year of Our Lord 1865.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.

Yankee items from New York papers of the 23d.—10th N. C. Troops.—The steamer Lyons arrived here this afternoon with 500 men of the 10th N. C. regiment, captured in Fort Fisher, who are to be sent to Fort Delaware.

Admiral Porter's Report.—Admiral Porter, in his detailed report of the attack on Fort Fisher, gives the total number of naval officers killed and wounded as 21, and of others, killed, wounded and missing, including the explosion of the magazine, three hundred and nine.

The Georgia Railroads to be Repaired.—A force of 800 men are on the eve of leaving Annapolis for Savannah, to be employed in repairing the railroads connecting with that city.

Arrested in England.—Captain Corbett, who commanded the Confederate steamer Sea King, now the Shenandoah, from London to Madeira, has been arrested for violating the enlistment act in enlisting men for the rebel army.

Torturing Prisoners—While Mr. Blair was visiting Richmond on the blessed errand of peace, the United States Senate was discussing the best and surest means for torturing prisoners of war.

"Is the Senate Chamber of the United States the council lodge of a tribe of savages?" asks the N. Y. News. "The wisdom, dignity and statesmanship of the American people are supposed to find their illustration in the Federal Senate; what then shall be said of our generation, when we find that once august assemblage converted into a pandemonium where passion and vindictiveness seek their gratification, and Senators rise from their seats to urge the *torture for their prisoners of war*" Thus while Mr. Blair was professing in Richmond the kindest feelings of his countrymen for the people of these States, and protesting that the war was only waged for the restoration of the Union, and that once granted, there was no kindness that we could desire that his amiable fellow-citizens would not freely bestow, the Senators of his country were deliberately discussing the means of inflicting personal suffering upon the prisoners whom the fate of war had placed in their hands. Their own newspaper styles the discussion an "infernal exhibition of hate and thirst of vengeance." Yet there are people weak enough to entertain the proposition of reconstruction and reunion with this "war party of Apaches" as the New York paper styles them.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

There is a growing impression on the public mind, at home as well as abroad, that the approaching commencement of Mr. Lincoln's second term is likely to place our relations with the Governments of Europe upon a new and unfavorable footing. The idea suggested by the press of London and Paris, that after the fourth of March the Government of the United States will be held to represent abroad only the States which adhere to it, seems to have met an acceptance, on the other side, which savors greatly of a foregone conclusion. There is every reason to believe that the Washington Cabinet is fully alive to the popularity, as well as the force, of the suggestion among the diplomatists of Europe, and that the present unusual activity of military movements, and the prevalence of rumors of peace, are mainly attributable to anxiety upon the point in question.

New York News.

Mobile to be attacked.—The report that a large number of Federal transports had passed down the Mississippi, and that an expedition of 15,000 strong was fitting out in New Orleans, to be landed at Pascagoula, excites some little apprehension in Mobile. The "Tribune" of Sunday says: "Mobile, of course, is their expected destination. We have reason to believe that there is some truth in this report, for we have been told by several of the returned Fort Gaines prisoners that the Yankees just before they left New Orleans and Ship Island, declared that Mobile was a doomed city, and that they intended to take it shortly; so probably they are preparing to carry their threats into execution."

A Substitute for Cotton.—A new substitute for cotton is thus referred to by a Paris correspondent:

"Great excitement prevails in those manufacturing districts of France where cotton is most used, on account of the discovery of a substitute for the now dethroned king. This substitute is the China grass, or white *urtica* (nettle weed,) which may be cultivated cheaply in all parts of France. The experiments with this new textile fibre have been going on for a year or more, under the direction of a competent committee, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of Rouen. And this committee, with the weed, the raw fibre, and various specimens of woven and colored and uncolored cloths in hand, have shown the Chamber, beyond all question, that the substitute is a genuine one in every point. They declare, without reservation, that none of the qualities of the cotton are wanting."

The Home Guard.—The Home Guard recently called out for duty in the Eastern portion of the State has been disbanded, and the men sent to their homes.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

MINISTER BLAIR AND HIS MISSION.

Mr. Blair left Richmond yesterday morning upon the steamer Allison, with Commissioner Ould, for the "truce tryst" at Boulware's Landing. It is understood that Mr. Blair's mission to Richmond was emphatically one of peace. After laying before our authorities, informally of course, the wishes of the Federal government, the interpretation of which is peace on a subjugation basis, and finding that these modest desires were not likely to be complied with, he came down pointedly to the proposition of reunion upon any terms, and desired to know upon what terms the South would agree to return to the sheltering segis of the old flag. He suggested the "Union as it was," the "nigger as he is," and the South as it used to be. He suggested also that the North would foot the bill, and pay for all the negroes stolen and property destroyed by the armies and emissaries of the Federal usurpation. Of course he made all of these suggestions on his own responsibility; but whether deemed authoritative or not, he received not the slightest encouragement to hope for reunion, and was made to understand that the South was fighting for independence, and independence only. He then inquired whether, if the independence of the South were recognized by the Federal Government, the South would make common cause with the North and drive the French from Mexico? The response understood to have been given to this diplomatic feeler, was, "Make the proposition formally and officially, and you will get a reply." This is the substance of Mr. Blair's political conversations with persons in and out of authority while in Richmond, so far as we have been able to learn. There may be something yet *sub rosa*, but we doubt; though, probably, there may have been some allusion to "driving the English out of Canada," in connection with the last proposition.

Rich. Enquirer, 26th.

The Peace Commissioners.—PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—Gen. Grant sent in a flag of truce to day, announcing that our Commissioners would be received at 5 o'clock P. M. Accordingly, at that hour Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, under flag of truce, entered the enemy's lines in front of Wise's Brigade, of Gen. Bushrod Johnson's Division. They were received by Colonel Hancock, of Gen. Grant's staff, and conducted to a special train of cars awaiting them in the rear. The Commissioners will be entertained at Gen'l Grant's headquarters, and will start for Washington to morrow. Mr. Stephens' servant was permitted to accompany him. Col. Hatch, Assistant Agent of Exchange, accompanied the Commissioners as Secretary. During the passage of the Commissioners, the breastworks of the enemy, as well as our own, were crowded with soldiers witnessing the novel spectacle.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31.—It is said that the Peace Commissioners, in passing through our lines, were greeted with very enthusiastic cheers by the troops; and that similar demonstrations were made by the yankees on their arrival within the yankee lines.

The President and Gen. Lee.—RICHMOND, Jan. 31.—Gen. Lee's nomination as General in-Chief was prepared last week at the War Department by order of the President. The delay in sending it to the Senate arose from the President's inability to sign his name, in consequence of a severe attack of neuralgia in his right arm and hand. The President is still confined to his room this morning, and may not be able for some days to resume the use of his hand.

Yankee News.—RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—U. S. papers of the 24th and 25th do not contain much of interest.

A telegram from Washington says the entire subject of the exchange of prisoners of war is in the hands of Gens. Grant and Anderson. It is believed that a full exchange will soon be effected.

The main building of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. Numerous valuable paintings and documents were consumed. The Museum and Library were saved.

San Francisco telegrams of the 23d report that Dr. Gwin, former U. S. Senator from Mississippi, has been created Duke by Maximilian, and appointed Viceroy over five States ceded to France in payment for troops furnished by the French government. The story is not believed further than that Dr. Gwin has obtained certain land grants and has been authorized to encourage emigration from the Confederate States.

The steamship Atlanta, from Mobile Bay, with 1000 bales of cotton for rebel prisoners, arrived at New York on the 24th.

The publication of rebel "Personals" [letters to and from friends in the two countries] in the New York News has been stopped by Gen. Dix.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31.—The New York Tribune of the 26th learns by an arrival from Pernambuco that the Confederate steamer Shenandoah had destroyed several American merchantmen along the coast of Brazil, in consequence of which vessels bound to the United States were obtaining British registers. The Harriet Lane, at Havana, was found on fire on the 18th, and was turned ashore and scuttled. A residence costing $30,000 has been presented to Gen'l Grant by the citizens of Philadelphia. Gen. McClellan sailed for Europe on Wednesday.

From South Carolina.—CHARLESTON, Jan'y 29.—Scouts report the enemy's infantry encamped near Ennis's cross roads, on the road leading towards Grahamville, and on the road towards Sisters' Ferry. They have wagon trains with them. A reconnoitering force was reported within four miles of Robertaville this morning. A small party of yankees landed on Little Britain Island, near Legare's, Saturday night, but were driven off.

Employment of Slaves in the Army.—RICHMOND, Jan. 29.—The House has rejected, in secret session, the proposition to amend Senate bill for the employment of 40,000 slaves on fortifications, &c., by a proviso that said slaves should not be armed or used as soldiers. The bill was further considered, amended and passed.

Cotton Burned.—JACKSON, MISS., JAN. 28.—600 bales of cotton, 23 houses, and a lot of commissary, quartermaster and other stores were burned at Summit this morning.

Washington Rumors in Richmond.—RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—A rumor was current last night that the French Minister at Washington had demanded his passport. It is not generally credited. It is known that both Houses of the Federal Congress passed the diplomatic appropriation bill with an amendment virtually ignoring Maximilian. Some suppose this may have given offence to the French Minister.

Military Appointments.—It was reported yesterday that the President had appointed Gen. R. E. Lee General in Chief of the Armies of the Confederate States, and had assigned Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to the command of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Gen. Custis Lee has been made a Major Gen'l, and assigned to the command of a division on the north side of the James.—*Rich. Dis., 27th.*

Sherman seems resolved to obtain some sort of popularity in Savannah. He has put down whiskey to three cents a drink and bread to five cents a loaf.

The murder is out. People drinking that kind of whiskey could not be expected to do otherwise than "take the oath," or any number of oaths. The bread is a better idea.—*Wil. Jour.*

Meat.—The Mobile Register is gratified to state that the meat crop of Alabama, and that part of Mississippi not occupied by the enemy, will be very large this season. It arrives at the conclusion, from inquiry, that the yield is double this year what it was the last.